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BOROUGH AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1959.

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R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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STAFF

Name of Officer	*Nature of Appointment*	*Date of Appointment*	*Qualifications*
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	29.12.50†	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
	Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	4.6.56	
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	28.6.55	M.B., Ch.B.
	Deputy Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	4.6.56	
L. H. Vale	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	*F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	*A.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Stubbs	Additional Public Health Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. W. Couling	do.	6.10.58	*Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
C. E. Thomsett	Junior Trainee Public Health Inspector	2.10.58	—
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.
R. F. Middleton	Chief Clerk	10.2.49	—
D. A. E. Bridges	Clerical Assistant	6.11.51	—
Mrs. H. Parry	Clerk and Shorthand-Typist	28.4.58	—

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1959)

Chairman :

ALDERMAN L. C. ALDRIDGE.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Alderman W. M. Harris, J.P.)

ALDERMAN T. W. WILLIAMS.

COUNCILLOR C. R. CRUICKSHANKS.

" T. L. E. FRANKS, J.P., C.C.

" MISS D. H. MOODY.

" MRS. M. PAINTING.

" CDR. G. C. STEELE, V.C., R.N.(retd.)

" G. H. STONE.

" MRS. H. WEATHERBY.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1959

Borough	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area (including 196 acres of foreshore and tidal water)	4,202 acres
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1959 ...	£825,177
General Rate	21/10d.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1959-60	£3,327

Population (Registrar-General) 1959

Estimated mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)	44,370
Density of Home Population	11.07 persons to an acre

Total Births

Live Births	618	(585 legitimate, 33 illegitimate)
Still Births	13	(10 legitimate, 3 illegitimate)

Live Birth Rate

Total	13.92	per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	14.62	per 1,000 Home Population

(Area comparability factor: 1.05)

Total Deaths

Deaths (all ages)	568	(265 males, 303 females)
Infant Deaths:		
Under 1 year of age	6	(3 males, 3 females)
* Under 4 weeks of age ...	3	(1 male, 2 females)
* Under 1 week of age	2	(1 male, 1 female)

* Included in total figure of 6 infant deaths

Death Rate

Total	12.80	per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	11.13	per 1,000 Home Population

(Area comparability factor: 0.87)

Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 year)

Total Infant Death Rate	9.70	per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants	10.25	per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate Infants	Nil	

Mortality Rate re :–

Cancer	2.57	per 1,000 Home Population
Influenza	0.18	per 1,000 Home Population
Pneumonia	0.40	per 1,000 Home Population
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.07	per 1,000 Home Population

Total Deaths from :

Cancer	114
Influenza	8
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Pneumonia	18
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.
August, 1959.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1959.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 44,370. This is a decrease of 930 compared with 1958 and is mainly due to fluctuations in the number of troops stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

There were 12,760 inhabited houses and flats and 463 shops with housing accommodation at the end of 1959, which gives an average of 3.35 persons per dwelling compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Live Birth Rate was 14.62 per 1,000 home population compared with 16.5 for England and Wales. This is an increase of 0.35 in the Live Birth Rate in Folkestone compared with the previous year, when it was 14.27.

The corrected Death Rate was 11.13 per 1,000 home population compared with 11.6 for England and Wales. This shows an increase of 0.16 from the previous year when it was 10.97.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) was 9.70 per 1,000 live births—the lowest ever recorded in Folkestone ; this figure compares with 22.2 for England and Wales.

Of the six deaths of infants under one year there were two congenital malformations, but no deaths caused by premature birth.

	Folkestone.	*England and Wales.*
Neonatal Mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births	4.85	15.8
Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births	23.7	34.2
Illegitimacy rate per 1,000 live births	53.4	51.0

Maternal Mortality.

For the fifth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows:–

	1957	1958	1959
Dysentery	1	35	4
Measles	215	902	169
Pneumonia:			
Acute Primary	39	40	18
Influenzal	50	7	41
Poliomyelitis:			
Paralytic	9	—	—
Non-Paralytic	5	2	—
Scarlet Fever	12	3	106
Whooping Cough	175	15	23

For the eighth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified.

Apart from an outbreak of a mild type of Scarlet Fever—mainly during the second and fourth quarters of the year—and an increase in the number of cases of Influenzal Pneumonia fol'owing an epidemic of Influenza which commenced in February, the incidence of infectious disease generally was light.

Vaccination and Immunization.

These services have continued under the control of the Kent County Council and from records supplied by the County Medical Officer, summaries of which are shown hereunder, it is pleasing to note that there has been an increase in the number of primary vaccinations against Smallpox and immunization against Diphtheria.

(a) *Vaccination against Smallpox :*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Primary Vaccinations ...	453	412	360	357	373
Re-vaccinations ...	65	62	37	23	34

(b) *Immunization against Diphtheria :*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Primary Inoculations ...	480	598	466	426	479
Reinforcing Inoculations	650	1,295	496	187	187

Following the death from poliomyelitis of a well-known footballer there was a big increase in the demand for vaccination from young adults in the age group 15-25 years and extra clinics in Folkestone were arranged by the County Medical Officer to cope with the situation. By the end of the year 3,649 persons had received a course of two injections and 6,390 their third injection.

In 1959 a total of 522 children had been inoculated against Whooping Cough. Of this number 476 had received their inoculations by the time they were two years of age.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-nine new cases were notified (27 pulmonary and two non-pulmonary) compared with 32 pulmonary and two non-pulmonary in 1958.

Four deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis and the rate of 0.09 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.08 for England and Wales.

Primary Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi—22 deaths from this disease compared with 28 in 1958. The mortality from Cancer of the Lungs and Bronchi is, however, now very much higher than that from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which accounted for three deaths in 1959.

Housing.

1. *Slum Clearance.*

A total of 97 unfit houses was dealt with during the year. One Compu'sory Purchase Order (33 houses) and two Clearance Orders (41 houses) were made by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Two further small groups involving a total of nine houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas, and reports in respect of a further 14 individual unfit dwellings, comprising four houses and ten basements, were submitted to the Council.

Seven Corporation owned dwellings were certified as unfit for human habitation and the Council resolved that they should be demolished.

Re-housing.

Forty-eight cases, compared with 38 in 1958, were investigated. Twenty-five were recommended to the Housing Committee of the Council for priority consideration because of unsatisfactory conditions existing from a medical and hygienic point of view.

Old People.

Twenty-five cases were referred to me. These were investigated and help given as necessary in expediting admission to a suitable hospital or to receive attention from their family doctor.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues to do much good work in its services to the elderly and infirm.

Mental Health Act, 1959.

The provisions of the Mental Health Act 1959, now being implemented, will effect a wide extension of the Mental Health Services.

A large number of persons who would otherwise have been accommodated in Mental Hospitals will remain in the community, and their welfare will be supervised by local Health Authorities. An increasing need will be felt for residential accommodation for those persons who cannot be looked after adequately in their own homes, and it is to be hoped that such accommodation should be available near to their homes.

General.

The year 1959 was satisfactory in so far as the health of the Borough was concerned, particularly in the low Infant Mortality Rate, the relatively low incidence of infectious diseases such as Whooping Cough, Measles and Dysentery, and the absence of Poliomyelitis.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and the other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA
GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (including 196 acres of foreshore and tidal water)	4,202 acres
Home Population: Registrar-General 1959 ...	44,370
Number of inhabited houses and flats at 31st December, 1959:–	
(*a*) Houses and Flats	12,760
(*b*) Shops with Housing Accommodation ...	463
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1959	£825,177
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1959/60	£3,327

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position for adults in Folkestone during 1959 has been supplied by Mr. B. D. Tweed, Manager of the local Employment Exchange:–

The principal industries and numbers employed in Folkestone and Hythe, which are officially regarded as one area for the purpose of employment statistics, were:–

INDUSTRY	*Numbers Employed:* *Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage of total working population*
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES ... ... (Wholesale and retail)	1,599	1,622	3,221	15.5
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ... ... (Education, Medical and Dental Services, Accountancy, Law, Insurance, Banking)	951	1,853	2,804	13.5
VEHICLE MANUFACTURE & REPAIR	1,924	236	2,160	10.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES ... (Entertainment, Sport, Laundries and Dry Cleaning, Hairdressing, Domestic Service)	473	1,685	2,158	10.4
HOTEL & CATERING TRADES ...	711	1,364	2,075	10.0
BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	1,792	82	1,874	9.0
NATIONAL & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1,202	368	1,570	7.6
TRANSPORT ... ... (Air, rail, road and sea)	1,304	191	1,495	7.2
OTHER INDUSTRIES	2,566	795	3,361	16.2
TOTALS ...	12,522	8,196	20,718	

During 1959 unemployment in Folkestone followed its usual seasonal pattern, the rate varying from 5.0% in January to 1.6% in July. (Nationally, the highest rate was 2.8% in January and February, and the lowest 1.8% in July.) The Folkestone figure for July was the lowest recorded for the month since 1956, a reflection no doubt of the exceptionally good weather and improved holiday trade.

Although unemployment rose gradually from August onwards, the trend was not as pronounced as usual and the December figure was the lowest end-of-year total since 1955.

Mrs. W. E. Tucker, Juvenile Employment Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the employment position for young people in this area: –

Unemployment figures for 1959 for young people aged 15 to 17 inclusive show no great change from the previous two years, following the pattern of those years in the seasonal rise and fall and sharp upward trend at each school-leaving period.

The peak period was again January, with 40 boys and 31 girls on the register, and the figures were lowest in July with only 2 boys and 2 girls unemployed. These figures do not include those young people, who, although over school-leaving age, returned to school whilst awaiting suitable employment.

During the year 243 boys and 304 girls were placed locally and 34 boys and 10 girls in other districts.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1959.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

		Total	*Males*	*Females*
Live Births :	Legitimate	585	315	270
	Illegitimate	33	18	15
	TOTAL ...	618	333	285

Live birth rate per 1,000 Home Population: –

Total 13.92

Corrected 14.62

(Area comparability factor: 1.05)

		Total	*Males*	*Females*
Still-Births :	Legitimate	10	6	4
	Illegitimate	3	3	—
	TOTAL ...	13	9	4

Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 21.23

Total Live and Still-Births :		*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
	Legitimate	595	321	274
	Illegitimate	36	21	15
	TOTAL ...	631	342	289

Infant Deaths :		*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
(*a*) Under 1 year of age: –				
	Legitimate	6	3	3
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	TOTAL ...	3	3	3
(*b*) Under 4 weeks of age: – (Included in (a) above)				
	Legitimate	3	1	2
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	TOTAL ...	3	1	2
(*c*) Under 1 week of age: – (Included in (a) and (b) above)				
	Legitimate	2	1	1
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	TOTAL ...	2	1	1

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 9.70

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 10.25

Infant Deaths (continued) :

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-Natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.85

Illegitimate Live Births :

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.34

Maternal Deaths :

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	Nil

Death Rate (all ages) :

Death rate per 1,000 Home Population: –

Total	12.80
Corrected	11.13
(Area Comparability Factor: 0.87)	

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases :

Meningococcal infection	1
Pneumonia	18
Tuberculosis:	
Pulmonary	3
Other forms (Meninges)	1

DEATHS—1959.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1959.

CAUSE	All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. T.B. respiratory ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
2. T.B. other ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ac. poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	19	26
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
16. Diabetes ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	33	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	29	43
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	57	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	24	5	31	39
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	7
20. Other heart disease ...	32	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	32	51
21. Other circulatory disease	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	12
22. Influenza ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2
23. Pneumonia ...	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6
24. Bronchitis ...	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	12	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	14	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	8	10	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
34. All other accidents ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
35. Suicide ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	265	303	3	3	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	7	8	50	46	198	24

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1959.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total Deaths under 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Acute Bulbous Impetigo ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations :—										
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningo-Encephelocele ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fulminating Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	6

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1959.

	Non-Residents (Outward Transfer)	*Residents*
Deaths occurring in Folkestone in: –		
Military Hospital	2	—
Royal Victoria Hospital	72	99
Bruce Porter Hospital Home	2	—
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes ...	19	75
Private Houses, etc.	11	258
Ambulance on way to Hospital	1	2
Other circumstances, i.e. on Public Highway, etc.	1	6
TOTALS ...	108	440
Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as Inward Transfers		128
TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE ...		568

Inquests in the Borough 20
Post-Mortems in the Borough 171

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

In 1959 the death rate from cancer (all forms) in Folkestone was 2.57 per 1,000 home population and is the highest recorded during the past ten years (see comparative table on page 16).

As will be seen from the summary given below 22 deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi were six less than for the previous year. These figures compare with 3 deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs during 1959.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Males	15	22	13	26	17
Females	2	4	1	2	5
TOTALS ...	17	26	14	28	22

Death Rate per 1,000 home population:

(a) Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi ...	0.38	0.58	0.32	0.62	0.49
(b) Tuberculosis (for comparison)	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.07

The death rate in 1959 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.46 for England and Wales and 0.64 for London.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (All forms).

The death rate of 0.09 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.08 for England and Wales.

A youth aged 16 died from Tuberculous Meningitis ; this is the first death from non-respiratory tuberculosis for the past four years. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, however, showed a slight reduction compared with 1958.

Twenty-four respiratory cases, 9 males and 15 females, were reported by the Chest Physician as having " recovered " during the year.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
T.B. Respiratory :					
Deaths	6	6	1	7	3
Patients who " recovered "	34	25	19	32	24
T.B. Other :					
Deaths	1	—	—	—	1
Patients who " recovered "	1	6	1	3	—

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1959 was 9.70 per 1,000 births—the lowest ever recorded in Folkestone. This figure compares with 22.2 for England and Wales.

It will be noted from the following summary that there were no deaths from prematurity.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	19.47	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70
Number of infant deaths caused by :					
Premature births ...	1	2	10	7	—
Congenital malformations	4	2	4	6	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the fifth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

		Cancer (all forms).	*Vascular lesions of nervous system.*	*Coronary disease, angina.*	*Other heart disease.*	*Bronchitis.*
1955	...	94	91	82	134	30
1956	...	98	78	70	102	29
1957	...	93	80	92	81	22
1958	...	103	85	95	93	20
1959	...	114	80	101	87	27

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Notifications of Infectious Disease :										
Diphtheria ...	0.02	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	1.05	0.53	1.52	0.75	0.61	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.07	2.39
Measles ...	2.86	18.88	0.85	21.42	0.18	25.90	0.29	4.86	19.91	3.80
Births :										
No. of Births ...	698	701	608	590	615	565	556	562	616	618
Birth Rate ...	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14
Deaths :										
No. of Deaths ...	636	619	582	554	512	587	535	545	578	568
Death Rate ...	12*	11.7*	11.5*	10.1*	9.3*	10.4*	10.3*	10.6*	10.9*	11.1*
Infant Deaths : (Under 1 year)										
No. of Deaths ...	21	16	16	20	10	11	7	24	15	6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	30	22	26	33.9	16.26	19.47	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70
Illegitimate Infants :										
No. of Illegitimate Births ...	44	51	46	51	41	40	40	38	39	33
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	63.1	72.7	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8	71.9	67.6	63.3	53.4
No. of Illegitimate Deaths(under 1 yr.)	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	45.4	19.6	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0	25.0	26.32	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea: Under two years of age	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Deaths :										
No. of Deaths ...	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...	1	Nil	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis : (All forms)										
No. of Deaths ...	18	6	12	10	11	7	6	1	7	4
Death Rate ...	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.09
Cancer :										
No. of Deaths ...	108	111	91	100	85	94	98	93	103	114
Death Rate ...	2.38	2.45	2.10	2.29	1.94	2.09	2.18	2.10	2.29	2.57

* Corrected.

Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council:–

(1) Ambulance service.
(2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
(3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
(4) Domiciliary midwifery.
(5) Health visiting.
(6) Home nursing.
(7) Mental health.
(8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
(9) Vaccination and Immunization for protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Whooping Cough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year:–

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Wednesday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.
Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics are under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.
*Tuesday—afternoon.
*Thursday and Friday—mornings.

Methodist Church Hall, Sandgate.
*Friday—2nd and 4th afternoon each month.

Cheriton Clinic.
*Monday and Thursday—afternoon.

Creteway Down Church Hall.
†Friday—1st and 3rd afternoon each month.
(Commenced: 16th October, 1959).

*Dr. D. A. Ewing succeeded Dr. Margaret Haywood on 5th November, 1959, as Medical Officer in attendance at these clinics.

†Dr. Margaret Paxton in attendance.

Although the Kent County Council had decided to use the Creteway Down Church Hall for clinic purposes it was felt that in view of the increase in child population which would occur in future in this area, the distance to the nearest ante-natal clinic at Foord Road and the fact that a clinic offering greater facilities than those obtaining at present would ultimately be required, the Folkestone Corporation resolved that for the time being land in Wood Avenue remain earmarked for possible use as a site for a purpose built clinic and not be developed for housing purposes.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows:–

Old Harvey Grammar School.
Thursday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.
Wednesday—afternoon.
(Alternate weeks.)

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:–

(a) **General and Maternity.**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infectious Diseases** (excluding Smallpox).

Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee:–

In-Patients.

Maternity	467
Others	3,109

New Out-Patients.

Medical	712
Paediatrics	46
Dermatology	531
Cardiology	—
Physical Medicine	677
Surgical	1,302
E.N.T. (including T's and A's)	897
Orthopaedics	624
Ophthalmology	655
Radiotherapy	57
Consultant Dentistry	236
Gynaecology	811
Psychiatry	143
Obstetrics—Ante-Natal	358
Post-Natal	290
Urology	43

The total attendances for all clinics was 26,754.

In addition there were:–

Attendances at Casualty Department ...	12,755
Out-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy ...	18,932
In-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy ...	5,298

together with 3,384 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 1,730 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

Units of treatment in X-Ray Department ...	20,985
Individual patient requests in Pathology Department	12,814

plus 171 Post Mortems.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunization of infants was continued at the various infant welfare clinics and by family doctors. Reinforcing inoculations were usually given by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers at the school clinics or in the schools themselves.

From the figures given below, which have been supplied by the County Medical Officer, it will be seen that there has been a welcome rise in the number of children being immunized during 1959 compared with the previous year ; reinforcing inoculations were the same as for 1958.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Primary inoculations ...	480	598	466	426	479
Reinforcing inoculations	650	1,295	496	187	187

The total number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunization at any time before that date was 4,896.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Vaccination of expectant mothers and persons under the age of 25 years, has continued at clinics organised in Folkestone by the County Medical Officer and, where requested, by the family doctors ; a third injection was offered to all persons who had received their second injection more than seven months ago.

Following the death from Poliomyelitis of a well-known footballer there was a big increase in the demand for vaccination from young adults in the age group 15-25 years and extra clinics were arranged by the County Medical Officer.

During the year 3,649 persons resident in Folkestone received a course of two injections ; of this number 1,684 were young adults. The number of persons receiving their injection was 6,390 compared with 157 in 1958.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the infant welfare clinics in the Borough and also from local general practitioners.

As will be seen from the following figures based on record cards received by the County Medical Officer, there has been a slight increase in the number of primary and re-vaccinations.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Primary vaccinations ...	453	412	360	357	373
Re-vaccinations ...	65	62	37	23	34

Of the children born in 1959 only 26.8% received their primary vaccination before the end of the year ; this figure was the same as for 1958.

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough immunization of children continued during 1959 as part of the services provided by the Kent County Council.

During the year 522 children were immunized. Of this number 476 received their inoculations by the time they were two years old.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below:–

	Positive	*Negative*
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms	—	19
Faeces for Poliomyelitis Virus	—	1
Faeces for Salmonella Thompson	22	4
Faeces for Salmonella Typhi Murium ...	2	—
Faeces for Shigella Sonne Dysentry	—	13
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	148*	685
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	13

*Taken from contacts of Scarlet Fever.

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Sections 28 and 51 of the National Health Service Act 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47.
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

The conditions under which an old lady of 80 had been living were such as to regard her as a person in need of care and attention. The possibility of taking action in accordance with Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 was given serious consideration, but the old lady subsequently agreed to go to St. Mary's Hospital for the Chronic Sick as a voluntary patient.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

During the year twenty-five cases were investigated and help given as necessary.

These cases were referred to me by:–

Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	5
District Officer	2
Family Doctor	2
Fo'kestone Police	2
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Relatives and friends	12
Royal Victoria Hospital	1

Four of the patients were admitted to hospitals for the chronic sick, one to a nursing home and arrangements made for seven to receive attention from their own doctors.

N.S.P.C.C.

The ever-willing and tactful assistance given by Inspector F. E. Freegard during the year has been very much appreciated.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There has not been any alteration in the number of Nursing Homes in the Borough. The registration of one Home was, however, changed and the number of beds available in a second Home increased from nine to ten.

The nine registered Homes provided the following beds:–

For maternity patients only	12	*Total*
For maternity or other patients	5	126
For other patients only	109	*beds.*

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Act was granted to the Bruce Porter Hospital Home.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist, of the new patients from Folkestone who have attended the special Clinics at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1959.

	New Cases 1959	*New Cases* 1958 *for Comparison*
Syphilis	1	Nil
Gonorrhoea	1	3
Other conditions	16	8

FOLKESTONE CREMATORIUM.

During the year 344 cremation certificates were issued ; this figure compares with 339 for the previous year.

Of the total of 344 approximately two-thirds (232) were in respect of Folkestone residents and the remainder mainly from Hythe, Capel, Hawkinge and New Romney.

Approximately two-fifths of the Folkestone residents who had died during 1959 were cremated.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1959:–

For admission to the Corporation:–	*Males*	*Females*
(a) Superannuation Scheme	14	5
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	43	4
Special examinations	4	—
	61	9

Arrangements were made for sixty-five of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest.

Part III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company ; this was supplied to: –

Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1958 (Folkestone and high level areas which include Hawkinge, Paddlesworth, Newington and Capel-le-Ferne.)	14,855
New supplies to dwellings	259
	15,114
Disused supplies disconnected	66
Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1959	15,048

The most important development in 1959 was the bringing into use of the new 24in. diameter outlet pipe from the Hills Reservoir of the Folkestone and District Water Company. This replaced the earlier 12in. diameter pipe and can deliver about five times as much water. It had been made necessary by the increasing demands in the portions of Folkestone situated at high levels.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological examination, and every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 85 samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination: –

(a) **Bacteriological Examination.**

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*
(1) Statutory supply undertaking	79	3*
(2) Other private sources	1	—

*Samples from taps over sinks ; in each case the taps were subsequently thoroughly cleansed and sterilized and check samples proved satisfactory.

(b) **Chemical Examination.**

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*
Statutory supply undertaking	2	—

The chemical results of one of these samples were as follows: –

	Parts per Million
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.144
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.28
Nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates (N)	3.62
Chlorine as Chlorides (Cl)	27
Hardness, total	274
Hardness, permanent	24
Hardness, temporary	250
Total Solid Matter	295
Copper	0.01
Lead	Nil

pH value	7.2
Appearance	Bright and clear.
Odour	Faintly chlorinous.
Microscopic examination	A few mineral fragments.

Remarks.

This sample represents a water of high organic purity. It is a chalk water, but the natural hardness is largely of a temporary nature, that is, it may be removed by boiling. The water appears to have very little effect upon metals for the sample was free from lead and contained only an insignificant amount of copper.

In my opinion, the sample was a pure and wholesome water, suitable for use for all dietetic purposes.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,

Borough Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has continued as Public Analyst for this Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

An extension of the sewer in Risborough Lane from Risborough Way to Church Road was carried out by the construction of a 30in. diameter sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Any slight pollution of the Pent Stream, the only stream in this area, was remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

The following summary has been supplied by the Borough Treasurer:–

Applicants rehoused during 1959.

No. of families accommodated in Council properties ...	87

Position of Corporation's waiting list at 31st December, 1959.

No. of families without separate homes	425
No. of families occupying separate properties which for various reasons are considered unsatisfactory ...	284
	709

Forty-eight cases, compared with 38 during 1958 and 20 in 1957 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

After full investigation and careful consideration of all relevant facts recommendations were made, in 25 cases, to the Borough Treasurer for priority consideration for rehousing.

These cases were referred by:–

	Number of Cases	*Recommended for Priority*
Borough Treasurer	16	11
Chest Physician	5	3
County Health Visitors	10	3
County Midwives	2	1
Housing applicants themselves on medical grounds	15	7

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the programme which was completed during the year: –

(a) Number of flats provided by conversion of various properties ... ... 110 flats

(b) Number of dwellings completed by: –

(i) Private Enterprise	34	96 *units of accommodation*
(ii) Local Authority	62	

Under the future housing programme the Local Authority intend to provide 40 units of accommodation. Private enterprise will develop Chichester Road Estate and at Downs Road extension.

PART IV.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting my 11th annual review of the work carried out in my Department and it is gratifying to be able to again report that the duties and responsibilities involved have been maintained at a high level of activity.

The role of the Public Health Inspector has gradually changed over the years from that of being an Officer almost exclusively engaged in inspection for the purposes of punitive action. The underlying principle of ensuring that the standard of the services for which he is responsible should reflect a pattern of progressive improvement has not changed but the approach to this objective is now based on the conception of the service as a system of inspection accompanied by Health Education in the form of guidance and explanatory advice wherever this is possible.

The power to descend heavily on recalcitrant individuals still obtains of course and must be unhesitatingly invoked should the necessity arise in order to safeguard the health of the public or individual, but the general approach now appears to be more closely related to the fundamental principle enunciated by pioneer sanitarian Edwin Chadwick that every individual should have knowledge of the conditions likely to affect his health and should act upon that knowledge. Health Education, in whatever sphere of activity it is promoted, can provide the knowledge and thus equip the individual to act accordingly.

The Public Health Inspector, whose routine duties bring him into more frequent contact with a wider section of the public than any other official, can contribute to dissemination of this knowledge by kindling the first essential of curiosity and sustaining the interest thus aroused by a process of gradual infiltration on successive contacts or visits. This is the basis of the policy which the Department attempts to put into practice and although the results can only be measured over a long period they do nevertheless ultimately take tangible shape in the form of improved environmental conditions at work, at home or at play ; unfortunately it is not always easy to find sufficient time for pursuing such efforts as intensively as one would like, when a multiplicity of other duties press for urgent attention.

The staff, both technical and clerical, have again given loyal and unstinting service and the steady progress of the Department is largely dependent on their excellent teamwork and combined efforts in the execution of the day to day duties assigned to them in their respective capacities. Mr. Pattman, the Deputy Chief Inspector, has again toiled unsparingly and continues to give yeoman service to the Department.

I am grateful to the other Officials of the Corporation for their ready assistance and co-operation and to the members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement, especially the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee and Housing and Town Planning Committee.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector,

Borough and Port of Folkestone.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	715

INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Public Health Act, 1936.	
Number of premises inspected (primary visits)	857
Visits to premises (inc. re-visits)	2,759
Housing Act, 1957.	
Visits for purposes of securing repairs	660
Visits in connection with condemnation of dwellings ...	253
Visits re clearance areas	471
Visits for general survey and assessment of properties ...	112
Visits re houses-let-in-lodgings	12
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.	
Visits re improvement grants (inc. preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits)	509
Rent Act, 1957.	
Visits re certificates of disrepair (inc. re-visits)	230
Housing (General).	
Visits re housing applications (alleged over-crowding, etc.)	77
Visits re Tuberculosis patients	32
Miscellaneous visits	30
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	
Visits to premises where food is stored and handled ...	1,531
Visits to ice-cream premises	291
Visits to Licensed premises	74
Miscellaneous visits (food sampling, etc.)	559
Shops Act, 1950.	
Number of additional premises recorded	22
Total number of premises on register	883
Visits for purposes of the Act	486
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.	
Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	240
Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.	
Factories (a) Power	193
(b) Non-Power	30
(c) Outworkers	33
Bathing Pools	21
Clean Air Act	33
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	3
Food poisoning enquiries	61
Infectious diseases	151
Knacker's yard	15
Meat Inspection—Special visits	100
Merchandise Marks Act	108
Moveable dwellings	47
Moveable dwelling sites	53
Pet Animals Act	40
Places of entertainment	42
Rodent Control (visits by Inspectors only)	133
Miscellaneous	326
Total Number of Visits Made	9,715
Visits to Port	610
	10,325

2. Notices Served :

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Nuisances, Defects or Contraventions	
	Informal	*Formal*	*Informal*	*Formal*	*Found*	*Complied*
Factory Acts 1937-1948 ...	7	—	14	—	25	37
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920	14	—	15	2	20	24
Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955	147	—	127	—	482	399
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958	—	30	—	20	723	316
Housing Act, 1957 ...	24	1	42	1	443	975
Rent Act 1957 — Form J ...	—	8	—	4	114*	25*
Rent Act 1957 — Form L ...	—	3	—	1	—	12*
Rent Act 1957 — Form P	—	1	—	4	—	52*
Rent Act 1957 — Cancellation ...	—	—	—	7	—	91*
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954	5	—	3	—	7	4
Public Health Act 1936 ...	241	5	238	3	472	548
Merchandise Marks Act ...	12	—	12	—	15	14
Shops Act 1950	2	—	5	—	3	7
Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	1	—	1	—	4	1
TOTALS ...	453	48	457	42	2,308	2,505

* These figures include a number of defects also included in the Housing Act 1957 totals but for statistical purposes some duplication is unavoidable.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Act 1936	*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act* 1958	*Housing Act* 1957	*Rent Act* 1957
Dampness :				
Roofs repaired	40	22	75	14
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed	42	16	57	10
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc.	31	41	115	12
Internal walls rendered with water-proofed cement plaster	48	27	88	7
General Repairs :				
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	11	7	55	5
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	8	6	31	10
Floors repaired or renewed	16	4	56	4
Doors repaired or renewed	6	14	28	6
Windows repaired or renewed ...	17	48	141	34
Sashcords renewed	23	15	81	15
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt ...	18	15	38	5
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	6	8	27	11
Additional ventilation to room provided	—	1	—	—

Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings)	6	42	15	—
Food stores provided	—	2	4	—
Staircases repaired, handrails fitted, etc.	—	4	9	2
Under-floor ventilation provided ...	—	—	2	—
Fuel stores provided	—	2	3	1
Other repairs	3	1	12	—
Water Supply :				
Pipes or taps repaired or provided ...	1	—	—	—
Supply re-instated	2	—	—	—
Paving :				
Paving repaired or renewed ...	6	10	22	4
Sinks :				
New provided	—	—	5	—
Renewed	1	2	—	2
Wastepipes :				
Pipes repaired or trapped	1	—	4	—
Drainage :				
Repaired/cleansed	50	1	1	3
Reconstructed or sections relaid ...	30	—	—	—
New gullies provided	11	—	—	—
Intercepting trap fixed	1	—	—	—
Manholes :				
New provided	8	—	—	—
Repaired	1	1	1	—
Ventilating Shafts :				
Repaired or renewed	1	1	8	1
Soilpipes :				
Repaired	5	—	2	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Roofs repaired or renewed	3	1	11	—
Walls repaired externally	3	2	11	1
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally	5	—	9	1
Floors repaired or renewed	3	—	—	—
Doors repaired or renewed	7	—	11	4
Windows repaired	2	2	3	1
Artificial light provided	—	1	—	—
New pedestals fixed	9	—	5	—
New seats fixed	1	1	—	1
New flushing apparatus provided ...	3	—	3	1
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	6	—	1	—
Apartments cleansed	7	—	—	—
Additional provided	8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous :				
Accumulation of refuse removed ...	42	—	—	—
Nuisance from animals, etc., abated	4	—	—	—

Verminous premises cleansed and disinfested	28	—	—	—
Unclassified	24	19	40	25
Overcrowding abated	—	—	1	—
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACT ...	548			
TOTAL HOUSING ACTS		316	975	
TOTAL RENT ACT				180

Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act).

New bins provided after service of notices 24

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is made up as follows: –

No. of premises served by cesspools 76
No. of premises served by pail closets 12

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The services provided by the Department for disinfection and disinfestation were fully maintained during the year under review and there has been no fundamental change in the procedure for treatment of articles or premises requiring attention.

Disinfection.

The disinfection service covers terminal treatment of premises after infectious disease, treatment of blankets and bedding from the Royal Victoria Hospital and also disinfection of cabins, etc., in cross-channel steamers as the necessity arises.

Bedding and clothing is subject to steam disinfection and premises are sprayed with formalin or proprietary formulations, or alternatively gaseous treatment is employed as appropriate.

No charge is made for disinfection after Infectious Diseases, but in other cases where treatment is specially requested on precautionary or aesthetic grounds a small charge is usually made to meet the costs incurred.

Disinfestation.

A comprehensive service for disinfestation of all types of premises infested with vermin or pests of any variety is provided except for the destruction of wasps nests, where I am advised that insurance difficulties could arise in the event of employees or a third party being stung or otherwise being involved in accident or injury as a result of such work being undertaken. An advisory service is provided for dealing with wasps nests however and where nests are discovered in the structure of buildings the occupiers are given the names of several builders who are prepared to undertake the removal of such colonies.

Infestations of private dwellings with the more distasteful personal vermin are now infrequent though they have not entirely disappeared ; one or two cases of bugs are usually discovered in the course of each year and infestations of fleas, though less numerous than in the past, are still quite troublesome from time to time and these cases are often extremely difficult to clear, especially in occupied

houses where they have become well established through dirty environmental conditions. Isolated pockets of eggs remain viable for some time and can lead to repeated re-infestation.

Treatment consists of the use of appropriate liquid, powder or gaseous insecticides either alone, in sequence or in combination according to the type and degree of infestation and bearing in mind the possibilities of strains of the various insects resistant to specific insecticides being present. The latter point is very important as indiscriminate use of a particular synthetic formulation can have a boomerang effect by ultimately leaving a residual infestation which is immune to subsequent applications of any associated compounds in the same group of insecticides.

The methods employed have proved very effective and it has not been necessary to employ the more toxic Hydrogen Cyanide, with its attendant dangers and inconvenience, for several years.

The service extends to hotels, cafes, restaurants and similar food premises where cockroaches, steam flies, ants, silverfish, etc., can give rise to risk of contamination of food unless kept under careful control.

The disinfestation service is not normally provided free but the charges are kept to the minimum necessary to cover costs of labour and material.

1. Disinfection.

No. of premises treated for disinfection after infectious disease	27
No. of rooms involved	37
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	1,391
No. of library books disinfected	176
No. of articles destroyed	120

2. Disinfestation.

No. of houses and other premises treated for disinfestation ...	57
No. of rooms involved	207

FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Since control of slaughtering by the Ministry of Food ceased in 1954 Folkestone Meat Traders who buy livestock for slaughtering, have used the facilities at Hythe Abattoir, where all killing is done by a Slaughtering Company. The Company, which was originally sponsored by local butchers, leases the Abattoir from the Hythe Council.

No Slaughterhouses have been in use in Folkestone during this period and it seems very unlikely that any private slaughterhouses will again be established in the Borough.

The present arrangement has worked smoothly since its inception and the slaughtering requirements of the district appear to be adequately satisfied thereby.

In addition to meat from Hythe, home killed supplies are delivered to meat shops in Folkestone by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation who use the Canterbury Abattoir for slaughtering purposes and conduct a wholesale business from that centre.

Four other wholesale meat traders are in operation in the district, three having meat depots in the Borough.

The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order 1959 was issued during the year, and appointed November 2nd, 1959, as the earliest day by which local authorities were to submit reports on slaughterhouse facilities in their districts to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as required by the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 ; the reports must, however, be submitted within 12 months of the appointed day, i.e. by November 2nd, 1960.

The fact that no slaughterhouses exist or are envisaged in the Borough simplifies the task of preparing the report for Folkestone but the matter will have to be fully investigated in accordance with the guidance given by the Ministry and a report thereon will be submitted to the Council in due course.

Routine visits were made to food premises throughout the Borough during 1959 and inspection of meat and all other foods is incorporated as an integral part of the normal duties of the District Public Health Inspectors when visiting such premises ; in addition requests are continually received from traders for inspection of foodstuffs to be carried out and the usual variety of articles was con-
tion of foodstuffs to be carried out and the usual variety of articles was condemned during the year as a result of these various activities. Brief details of the food condemned are given in the table below.

Summary of Food Condemned.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

Beef (English)	150 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	322 lbs.
Bovine Kidneys (Imported)	175 lbs.
Bovine Livers (Imported)	23 lbs.
Calves Sweetbreads (Imported)	6 lbs.
Pigs' Livers (English)	20 lbs.
Pigs' Plucks (English)	16 lbs.
Pigs' Livers (Imported)	10 lbs.
Pigs' Kidneys (Imported)	14 lbs.
Pork (English)	293 lbs.
Pork (Imported)	12 lbs.
Canned Meats (various)	1,637 cans

(b) Fish and Fish Products.

Fish (wet)	262 lbs.
Canned fish (various)	24 cans
Crabs	7 lbs.
Crab	1 jar

(c) Other Foods.

Beans, assorted (e.g. Butter Beans, Haricot Beans)	29 lbs.
Blancmange	14 lbs.
Cheese	43 lbs.
Poultry	33 lbs.
Chocolate	161 bars
Cooking fat	143 lbs.
Corn kernels	2 cans
Currants	10 lbs.
Custard	35 lbs.
Fondu	1 can
Fruit	399 cans
Gherkins	1 jar
Jam	116 cans
Jelly	5 ozs.
Lemon cheese	8 jars
Margarine	6 lbs.
Milk—condensed	4 cans
evaporated	59 cans
Nuts	20 lbs.
Nuts and raisins	31 pkts.
Peaches	14 lbs.

Peas	30 lbs.
Piccalilli	1 can
Pickled onions	1 jar
Rice	83 lbs.
Salad cream	1 jar
Semolina	12 lbs.
Soup	13 cans
Soup powder	7 lbs.
Syrup	2 cans
Tinned pudding	1 can
Tomato sauce	2 cans
Vegetables	248 cans
Aspirin tablets	2 tubes

2. Food Hygiene.

The inspection of premises where food is stored, sold, handled or prepared for sale or for immediate consumption continues to be accorded as high a priority as the demands of other duties will allow ; even so the ideal objective of making regular visits to all such premises during the summer season places an extremely heavy burden on the Inspectorate when one considers the very large number of bona fide hotels and boarding houses (i.e. excluding the very small type of private dwelling where " bed and breakfast " accommodation may be provided for a few weeks at the height of the season), social clubs, snack bars, restaurants, canteens and licensed premises together with the several hundred retail food shops, etc., in the Borough which are also subject to the full requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and require routine inspection accordingly.

Gradual improvement of premises by the more enlightened managements continues and is most gratifying ; it can fairly be claimed that generally speaking the standard of most premises in the Borough is reasonably high and the importance of cleanliness in food handling is positively recognised by an increasing number of food handlers.

In the last few years very considerable progress has been made and general standards have been consistently raised ; lest we congratulate ourselves too easily, however, it must be stated that there are some premises which are so out of date as to make it virtually impossible to bring them up to a modern standard and even where this is practicable the question of expense is often the biggest obstacle in discussing improvements. Many of these premises perhaps comply with the strict letter of the law on the narrowest interpretation possible in the sense that the specific terms of relevant statutory requirements can be just observed, albeit with difficulty, but one is left with the unhappy feeling that it is impossible to practise really good food hygiene as a regular routine under such difficult conditions. In many instances the amount of floorspace allocated for food preparation is quite out of proportion to the quantity of food handled and the resultant overcrowding of equipment and different processes of preparation, cooking and serving is so acute as to make compliance with food hygiene principles a pious hope rather than a practical reality.

There is also a great variation in the standard of both employers and employees and the task of educating all food handlers to a maximum sense of personal responsibility is a real and lasting problem. Many personnel are genuinely anxious to do the right thing, but where complacency or lack of interest is evident it is sometimes difficult to inculcate an air of urgency to remedy even obvious unhygienic conditions such as greasy walls and equipment, dirty utensils and working surfaces, etc., unless one resorts to a peremptory demand for immediate action under threat of prosecution. Usually of course, this has the immediate desired effect, but it is an empty achievement if the food

handler is still not converted to the idea of cleanliness as a virtue rather than an irksome necessity to avoid formal action.

It is, of course, also unfortunate that the shortage of labour in the hotel industry during the summer season makes it difficult for employers to be too selective in recruiting staff ; one prominent hotelier was reported in September as saying that it had been more difficult to obtain part time hotel workers in the summer of 1959 than in any other season he had known and the quality of labour had been very poor.

The moral which emerges is that it would be fatal to labour under the delusion that all is now well in all establishments ; constant supervision is necessary and failure to maintain routine visits unquestionably quickly results in a falling off in standards. Every effort is made to educate personnel and secure their active co-operation and in this respect it remains my firm conviction that specific education in the principles and the reasons for food hygiene should be included in schools' curricula for pupils in their last year of attendance. Many of these pupils will ultimately be engaged in the catering trade in some capacity and a basic knowledge of food hygiene with a realisation of its importance is an invaluable asset whether they be engaged on the practical or management side of the industry or even in the home.

Whenever I have given talks on the clean handling of food to pupils they have invariably showed keen and intelligent interest in the subject and have been most perceptive in their appreciation of the principles involved and I would like to receive many more requests for such talks. One never feels time thus spent has been wasted ; on the contrary such instruction would appear to satisfy the idea that Health Education must not only consist of verbal exhortation but should stimulate the listener to logical deduction as to how he or she can contribute to the common objective.

No new legislation was introduced during the year, though general informal discussions have been noted concerning revision of the existing Food Hygiene Regulations in order to resolve a number of doubts and possible ambiguities in interpretation. Two codes of practice have been issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, however, relating to (1) Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade and (2) The Hygienic Transport and Handling of Meat. In a foreword to the Codes the Ministry of Health stated that they have two broad aims: that the conditions in which meat is transported and handled should be as good as possible ; and that those who have to handle it should never through familiarity treat it with less than the care they would expect to have been given to meat which they eat themselves.

It is hoped that the advice and guidance given in the Codes, which are based on a draft prepared by the Royal Society of Health as long ago as 1955, will indeed result in the better handling of meat, and the recommendations made are being borne in mind when inspections of meat shops and stores are carried out.

Brief details of defects and contraventions of statutory requirements remedied during the year under review are shown in the statistical summary given below.

Action taken to remedy Defects and/or Contraventions found during inspection of Food Premises.

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	35
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	23
Equipment cleansed	21
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated and rooms cleansed	99
Windows or doors of food rooms repaired or renewed	7
Floors of food rooms repaired or renewed	9
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	7
Hot water provided for sinks	13
Cold water provided for sinks	4

Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	21
Hot water supply provided for wash basins	28
Cold water supply provided for wash basins	10
Soap, nail brushes, etc., provided or renewed	3
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	2
Disconnection of food premises from sanitary conveniences effected ...	13
Sanitary conveniences altered or reconstructed, etc.	15
Additional conveniences provided	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	11
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	7
Refuse receptacles provided	9
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof dressings, etc.)	2
Smoking whilst handling food (warnings)	7
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	7
Drainage alterations in connection with food rooms	2
Facilities for washing food and equipment reconstructed	1
Overalls provided	6
Miscellaneous	19
Names and addresses inscribed on stalls	5
Stalls cleansed	2
Stalls repaired	1
Stalls covered with side screens and/or back screens	1
Stalls provided with hot water	4
Stalls provided with cold water	1
Stalls provided with soap, nail brushes, etc.	1
Stalls provided with towels	2
Stalls where sinks and fittings cleansed	3

3. Bacteriological Examination of Foods.

A series of samples of watercress taken during the year provided some interesting but disturbing results for speculation.

In all 11 samples were taken over a period of several months, all from the same wholesaler. Seven of the samples were unsatisfactory in that the presence of faecal coliform organisms were reported in five samples and the other two showed evidence of presumptive coliform organisms.

Efforts were made to secure sterilization of the cress and these promised to be very successful at one stage, but the wholesaler involved reverted to a source of supply where no facilities for such sterilization were available and the matter was still under observation at the end of the year.

The results indicate the potential risk of contamination of watercress unless it is properly cleansed and in my opinion there is a prima facie case for insisting that watercress should be compulsorily sterilized before being sold. This would safeguard even supplies which are gathered from uncontrolled beds exposed to risk of contamination.

Interest in this matter was originally stimulated by two people being taken ill with an intestinal infection which was definitely attributed to ingestion of watercress.

Twelve samples of whelks were also submitted for bacteriological examination from mobile stalls which operate in the Harbour area during the holiday season.

Comparison of these samples is rather difficult as no statutory standard is laid down but six of the samples showed quite appreciable counts of presumptive coli and the presence of faecal coliform organisms was reported. Such samples serve a very useful purpose in demonstrating to the stall holder the need for every

hygienic precaution to be observed in the preparation, cooking and handling of the whelks and it is significant to note that after appropriate action in this direction had been taken, subsequent check samples showed marked improvement, though I fear the procedure has to be repeated from time to time.

A number of samples of sausages and sausage meat (34 in all) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory over a period of some ten weeks in connection with a special investigation being carried out by the Laboratory Service into the incidence of Salmonella infection in these products.

Although none of the samples taken in Folkestone showed evidence of contamination the overall results over some 650 samples examined by the local Laboratory during the course of the investigation disclosed that just over 2% gave positive results.

4. Ice-Cream.

New Regulations relating to (a) amended standards for ice-cream, (b) new provisions regarding the labelling of ice-cream and (c) requirements relating to the heat treatment of ingredients used in the preparation of ice-cream, were issued in the early part of the year. The main purpose of the first mentioned Regulations is to prescribe amended standards for ice-cream and Parev (Kosher) ice-cream, including separate standards for dairy ice-cream, dairy cream ice, cream ice and milk ice. The Labelling Regulations prohibit ice-cream being labelled or advertised in a manner suggestive of butter, cream or any other dairy product unless the fat content is exclusively derived from milk ; furthermore pre-packed ice-cream which contains fat other than milk fat must now be so labelled.

Some confusion is almost inevitable amongst inexperienced and badly briefed sales assistants in the statutory difference between " Ice Cream " and " Dairy Ice-Cream ", etc., and one official warning was necessary in a case where a test purchase was made and an Inspector was supplied with ordinary Ice-Cream although he specifically demanded " Dairy Ice-Cream ".

The new heat treatment regulations consolidate and amend previous statutory requirements relating to the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream. They prescribe the methods of heat treatment permissible for production and also temperatures for subsequent storage of the product prior to sale.

These Regulations ensure that the production, labelling and sale of ice-cream can be properly controlled on a uniform basis and if applied in conjunction with the Food Hygiene Regulations should result in the confection reaching the consumer in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and purity.

Only one factory is in use in the Borough and this is kept under careful supervision. Although one of the 12 samples taken from these premises during the year fell into Grade 4, the remaining 11 were all classified as Grade 1, this being a distinct improvement compared with previous years.

A number of mobile vehicles operate in the Borough and these were kept under observation ; the operators are all well aware of the standards required by the Department and although sharp verbal reminders to driver/salesmen on the importance of maintaining these standards were called for on occasions it was not found necessary to resort to any formal action for this purpose.

There has again been a small increase in the total number of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough, but as these mainly relate to pre-packed supplies relevant statutory conditions can usually be readily attained. Premises at which loose supplies are handled are given special attention both as regards routine inspection and sampling ; indeed nearly all the samples taken are deliberately selected from shops, hotels, cafes and snack bars, etc., where the ice-cream is sold from bulk. This accounts for the fact that samples fall into Grades 2, 3 and 4 from time to time, when it is usually possible to trace the source of contamination to avoidable carelessness. No sample which

falls into Grade 2 or below is ignored and such results are always vigorously pursued until a Grade 1 standard is achieved and subsequently maintained in random check samples.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

(i) *Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis).*

Description	*Fat Content*					*Milk Solids other than Fat*		*Artificial Sweetener*	
	Less than 2.5%	2.5% to 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-cream ...	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	1	NIL	4	—	4
"Dairy" Ice-cream	NIL	NIL	NIL	1*	5	NIL	5	—	5
TOTAL ...	NIL	NIL	NIL	3	6	NIL	9	—	9

*The fat content of this sample was not entirely derived from milk and the sample was therefore wrongly described.

NOTE:

(1) Minimum Basic Standard for "Ice-Cream" is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

(2) Minimum Basic Standard for "Dairy Ice-Cream", "Dairy Cream Ice", "Cream Ice" is 5% *milk* fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

Alternative but comparative standards are prescribed for mixtures containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.

(3) Minimum Basic Standard for "Milk Ice" is 2½% *milk* fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.

(4) Minimum Basic Standard for "Parev" (Kosher) is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.

(5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.

(ii) *Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).*

	Bacteriological Grading			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of samples	77	11	5	4
Percentage Summary ...	79.5%	11.3%	5.1%	4.1%

5. STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.

(Including Ice-Cream Premises)

(i) New premises registered during 1959 for the manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
(ii) Deletions from the register of ice-cream factories during 1959	Nil
(iii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1959	2
(iv) New premises registered during 1959 for the sale and storage of ice-cream	9
(v) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	228
(vi) New premises registered during 1959 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.	2
(vii) Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., during 1959 ...	Nil
(viii) Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., at December 1959	77

(ix) Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food 589

6. Licensed Premises.

No. of premises recorded	94
No. of visits of inspection during year ...	74

Licensed premises are subject to the requirements of the Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Act and Shops Act and routine inspections were carried out during the year to check compliance with the relevant provisions applicable.

Over the last few years, as a result of efforts by the Department, many improvements have been carried out at licensed premises in the Borough in relation to sanitary accommodation and also in connection with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. This has been a long term policy and a spread over of the work involved to accord with other programmed commitments of the owners has been borne in mind in dealing with the matter.

The task is not yet finally complete but nearly all premises are now regarded as being of a reasonably satisfactory standard with regard to the facilities and amenities required by existing legislation for which this Department is specifically responsible.

There is still scope for greater use of automatic facilities for glass washing in the majority of premises and I should like to see such equipment installed as a normal bar fitting in all licensed establishments so that the efficient cleansing and sterilisation of glasses could be rapidly carried out even during rush hours, without being dependent on the amount of time a harassed bar attendant has to drain, wash (?), rinse (?), sterilise (?), and finally dry (?) the glasses before they are re-used for fresh customers.

7. Purity of Food and Drugs

The supervision of food supplies is an important activity of the Department and regular sampling has been continued throughout the year to check compositional standards and labelling requirements, etc., relative to the nature, substance or quality of the articles examined.

One of the main purposes of this work is to ensure that a proper balance is preserved between the appearance, palatability and attractive advertising or labelling of articles of food on the one hand and their dietary or nutritional value on the other ; it is particularly important to see that the latter values are not subordinated to mere salesmanship so that purchasers are misled by ambiguity or veiled inferences which have more regard to competitive advertising appeal than actual food values. One sometimes wonders whether the existing statutory provisions are indeed sufficiently strong or specific to curb the over enthusiastic use of pseudo scientific jargon in food advertisements which go to the very brink of being misleading.

Many articles of foods are controlled by specific statutory standards and others are subject to Codes of Practice, while standards for drugs are prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia and British Pharmaceutical Codex ; the selection of samples is made with these standards in mind and a high proportion are chosen from those where compliance with statutory requirements is a factual issue on the result of appropriate analysis.

No significant new legislation relating to compositional standards was issued during the year but new standards for soft drinks were foreshadowed by a report from the Food Standards Committee which recommended that minimum standards of fruit content should be laid down for such drinks and that the amount of fruit or fruit juice contained in individual bottles should be disclosed on the label ; further recommendations are that artificial sweeteners (i.e.

saccharin) should not be permitted and that claims of extra energy based on glucose or sugar content should be prohibited.

A number of complaints were received from members of the public regarding the condition of food purchased by them and in particular with regard to foreign materials found in foodstuffs. These complaints referred to such things as mouldy apple pies, mould in swiss roll, mould in pork pie, wasp in a stick of rock, insect in a loaf of bread, ashy substance in bun and two complaints re dirty milk bottles.

All the complaints were thoroughly investigated and although no prosecutions for contraventions of statutory provisions were instituted this does not mean that the incidents were regarded other than very seriously. In at least one case, where a second complaint was received, proceedings would undoubtedly have been taken but for the reluctance of the purchaser to give evidence because of an imminent pregnancy and it was not therefore deemed reasonable to force the issue in such circumstances.

Severe warnings were given in other cases and where complaints associated with too long storage arose, emphasis was laid on the necessity of tightening arrangements for daily check of stock to obviate recurrence.

One aspect of the purity and safety of food which has not yet been brought under statutory control is the increasing use of chemical pesticides on food crops. The need for care in the use of such insecticides is illustrated by reports of serious outbreaks of poisoning from foods so contaminated ; for example a number of instances of poisoning have been reported from Eastern countries as a result of spraying rice crops, some 6,000 cases having been reported over a period of five years. Reports have also been noted of barley which was grown in a West European country having been similarly contaminated. Local incidents involving apples contaminated with lead and arsenic are still fresh in mind and it seems that indiscriminate use of chemical control methods can be a double edged sword.

It is accepted that the Advisory Committee on Poisonous Substances in Agriculture and Food Storage performs a valuable service in keeping under review the risks which may arise from the use of toxic substances in food production and in issuing recommendations from time to time for the safe use of such chemicals in Great Britain but the fact remains that the only safeguard appears to be voluntary compliance with a " safe spraying practice " which growers are asked to observe when using insecticides known to be extremely poisonous to man.

No statutory standard is laid down for the maximum residual content of these products in treated foodstuffs and it is not clear what degree of tolerance is regarded as safe for human beings, either from immediate or possible cumulative effects.

It is again my special pleasure to record appreciation of the patient advice and assistance of the Borough Analyst, Mr. C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., in all matters related to analysis of foodstuffs and the interpretation of results. His advice is particularly valuable when adverse reports on samples, of which details are given later in this report, are under discussion with manufacturers and I readily acknowledge the help I always receive from him in this connection.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis.

	Formal	*Informal*
Meat flavouring preparation	—	1
Apple sauce	—	1
Bread	—	1
Christmas pudding	—	1
Cheese spread	—	1
Chutney	1	—
Chutney, tomato	—	1
Condiments—Cayenne Pepper	—	1
—Caraway seed	—	1
—Curry powder	—	1
—Malt vinegar	—	2
—Mint in vinegar	—	1
—Paprika	—	1
—White Pepper	—	1
Cream—Double	—	1
—Sterilized (canned)	—	1
—Thick	—	1
—Whipped	—	1
Cream of tartar	—	1
Custard powder	—	1
Drinks—Apple (non-alcoholic)	—	1
—Ginger wine (non-alcoholic)	—	1
—Blackcurrant juice syrup	—	1
—Soft fruit drinks and squashes (various)	—	7
—Flavoured glucose solution	—	1
—Soda water	1	1
Drugs—Borax powder	—	1
—Camphorated oil	—	2
—Castor oil	—	1
—Charcoal and Herbal tablets	1	—
—Children's tonic	—	1
—Cinnamon and quinine	—	1
—Cod liver oil emulsion	—	1
—Cough mixture	—	2
—Friars balsam	—	1
—Glycerine	—	1
—Glycerine and rosewater	—	1
—Indian brandee	—	1
—Olive oil and raspberry vinegar ...	—	1
—Sal volatile	—	1
—Seidlitz powder	—	1
—Stomach powder	—	1
—Stomach tablets	—	1
—Tincture of iodine	—	1
—Zinc and castor oil cream	—	1
Egg rusks	—	1
Fish products—Fish cakes	2	—
—Fish fingers	—	1
—Fish paste (crab)	—	1
—Fish paste (salmon and shrimp)	—	1
Fruit salad (dried)	1	1
Glucose syrup	—	1
Gravy browning	—	1

Gravy salt	—	1
Ham and chicken (canned)	—	1
Ice-cream	7	2
Ice-cream powder	—	1
Ice lollie	1	—
Instant icing	—	1
Jelly (table)	—	1
Lemon juice	—	1
Lard	—	1
Margarine	—	2
Marzipan	2	—
Marzipan flowers	1	—
Meat—Curried beef	—	1
—Meat paste	—	1
—Minced beef (canned)	—	1
—Polony	—	1
—Pork luncheon meat	—	1
—Potted meat paste	—	1
—Steak pies	—	1
Milk—Channel Island	10	3
—Other than Channel Island ... ... (Also see below*)	46	—
Milk-shake syrup	—	2
Preserves—Apple and ginger jam	—	1
—Apple and raspberry jam	—	2
—Blackberry jam	1	—
—Blueberry jam	—	1
—Glace cherries	—	1
—Mincemeat	—	1
Rennet	—	1
Salad cream	—	1
Sausages—Pork	4	—
—skinless (canned)	—	1
Sausage meat—Beef	2	—
Self-raising flour	—	1
Soups—Chicken	—	1
—Cream of tomato	—	1
Spaghetti Bolognaise (canned)	—	1
Sugar, demerara	—	1
Sugared strands	—	1
Superfine oil	—	1
Sweets—Bubble gum	—	1
—Buttermints	—	1
—Butterscotch	—	1
—Chlorophyll chewing gum	—	1
—Chocolate cigars	—	1
—Chocolate cream mice	—	1
—Fairy drops	—	1
—Fudge type sweetmeat (proprietary brand)	—	1
—Milky penknives	—	1
—Rum fudge	—	2
—Turkish delight	—	2
Tea	—	1
Throat tablets	—	1
Cooking oil	—	1
Wheatmeal flour	—	1

Wines and Spirits—Brandy	2	—
—Gin	2	—
—Ginger wine	1	—
—Port wine	1	—
—Ruby wine	1	—
—Rum	2	—
—Vodka	1	—
—Whisky	2	—
*Chemical examination of milk carried out in office laboratory	—	121
	92	236

In 15 cases, involving 23 samples, adverse comments or reports were received from the Public Analyst.

The following tables summarise the action taken in these cases:–

Sample	*Nature of Sample*	*Result of Examination*	*Remarks*	*Action taken*
74	Canned Spaghetti in sauce.	The sample was free from preservatives and toxic metals and the ingredients were satisfactory but an inconsistency in the labelling was noted.	The inconsistency noted related to the order of ingredients being listed differently in 2 places on the labelling of the can, the main label not listing them in accordance with the general principle that ingredients should be specified in descending order of the proportion in which they are used.	Matter taken up with manufacturers who finally undertook to amend future labels.
81	Sal Volatile.	Sample had decomposed and was deficient in ammonium carbonate to the extent of at least 90 per cent.	Sal volatile tends to decompose if kept for a long time, but provision should be made against such possibilities and existing stocks renewed or exchanged after a period of storage.	Warning given and remainder of the stock withdrawn from sale.
86	Rum fudge.	Sample was in a state of incipient rancidity. The extracted fat contained free fatty acids to the extent of 1.9 per cent.	The degree of rancidity present had imparted an unpleasant flavour to the product, which had evidently been kept too long.	Investigation carried out. Samples of all the ingredients used in manufacture and further sample of freshly made fudge examined and found to be satisfactory. Producer/retailer warned.
129	Potted Meat Paste.	Free from preservatives and poisonous metals. Contained meat and cereal filler.	Product should not have been described as indicated as the expression "Potted Meat" suggests a starch free product (i.e. product containing no filler). Furthermore "Potted Meat Paste" is not included as a recognised description in the relevant Code of Practice.	Made by small local manufacturer; the question of correct labelling was taken up and appropriate advice given to obviate possibility of contravention arising in respect of misleading label.

Sample	*Nature of Sample*	*Result of Examination*	*Remarks*	*Action taken*
130	Bubble Gum.	Product consisted of gum, sugar, flavour and colour. Free from arsenic, toxic metals and preservatives. The packet contained a cardboard coloured picture in which a faint trace of arsenic was found.	The amount of arsenic associated with the cardboard picture was not considered sufficient to have caused any injury but such coloured articles should be wrapped to prevent chance contamination, especially as gum is popular with children.	Manufacturers were urged to wrap any coloured articles which are likely to come into direct contact with the gum ; after considerable correspondence however, no satisfaction on this point was obtained but the matter has been noted for further check sampling in due course.
147	Milk.	Sample contained only 1.60 per cent of fat and 6.89 per cent of non fatty solids. Acidity of sample was higher than that produced by normal souring. Methylene blue was reduced at 2½ hours.	This sample was analysed as part of an investigation following a complaint that the milk was abnormal in taste and appearance.	After full enquiries it was concluded that the bottle of milk in question had been tampered with or inadvertently contaminated by an acid solution (e.g. rennet) after leaving the dairy. No similar complaints were received such as might have been expected if tainting had occurred in bulk milk at the dairy.
148	Raw Milk.	Deficient in fat by 26%.	Samples 148, 149, 150 taken on arrival at dairy from farm ; samples P.995, P.996, P.997, were taken at the farm involved immediately after milking. The latter samples established that the milk was genuine, though deplorably low in fat and in these circumstances no statutory offence arose.	Matter taken up strongly with producer who was also urged to seek advice from the National Milk Advisory Service. Check sampling was maintained and the quality of the milk slowly improved to a satisfactory standard.
149	do	Deficient in fat by 20%.		
150	do	Deficient in fat by 10%.		
P.995	do } "Appeal to cow" samples.	Deficient in fat by 5%.		
P.996	do	Deficient in fat by 36%.		
P.997	do	Deficient in fat by 18%.		

Sample	*Nature of Sample*	*Result of Examination*	*Remarks*	*Action taken*
151 153	Raw Milk. (Ch. Is.) do	Deficient in fat by 5%. Deficient in fat by 5%.	Informal check samples of Channel Island milk taken on arrival from a farm supplying milk to a Folkestone Dairy. The milk appeared to be genuine but was below the standard prescribed for C.I. milk (a *statutory* standard is prescribed for C.I. milk as distinct from the *presumptive* standard applicable to milk other than C.I.).	The matter was taken up strongly with the farmer and subsequent checks were satisfactory.
195	" Dairy " Ice-Cream.	Contained 7.5 per cent fat but the fat consisted of margarine containing 10 per cent of butter fat.	" Dairy " Ice-Cream must not contain any fat other than milk fat.	The retailer pleaded within minutes of sampling that an error had been made by a foreign employee who was ignorant of the significance of the new Order relating to Ice-Cream standards. After careful consideration the explanation was accepted but a severe warning was issued.
208	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.	The sample was not a permanent emulsion and had separated into two layers. It contained 38.6 per cent cod liver oil (38.571 per cent claimed on label).	The ingredients conformed with the label but distinct reservations arose concerning the amount of oil in the sample having regard to the relevant standard prescribed in the B.P. Codex for a product described as " Cod Liver Oil Emulsion ".	Matter taken up strongly with the manufacturers with a view to amendment of the label and correspondence on this point was still continuing at the end of the year.

Sample	*Nature of Sample*	*Result of Examination*	*Remarks*	*Action taken*
259	Blackberry Jam.	A home made product which contained 67.3 per cent of soluble solids. Free from preservatives.	As jar was not hermetically sealed sample was slightly deficient in soluble solids having regard to relevant requirements of the Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953.	Matter taken up with local producer/retailer and appropriate advice given.
285	Ice Lolly	Sample contained copper to the extent of 24 parts per million.	Amount of copper considered to be excessive especially when compared with the recommended limits of copper in other foods and the result was therefore regarded as most unsatisfactory.	Lolly manufactured locally and investigation showed that tinned copper moulds used in preparation were worn ; acid lolly mix had attacked the exposed copper and given rise to copper contamination. A serious warning was issued and the defective moulds were replaced.
290 (Informal) 327 (Formal)	Dried Fruit Salad.	Samples were clean and free from infestation but the ingredients as disclosed on the labels were not specified in their correct order of proportion by weight.	Satisfactory as to quality but a contravention of the Labelling of Food Order 1953 unquestionably arose.	Matter taken up with manufacturers who expressed regret but pleaded extreme difficulty of eliminating possibility of this type of discrepancy short of weighing each ingredient separately for every individual packet. After careful consideration case was dealt with by warning and noted for check sampling in due course.

Sample	*Nature of Sample*	*Result of Examination*	*Remarks*	*Action taken*
294	Vitamin Drink.	Free from preservatives and the Vitamin content complied with the amount claimed on the label. Method of disclosure of Vitamin C content was not in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953.	Minor contravention inasmuch as Order requires Vitamin C content to be declared in terms of amount per ounce.	Contravention of a minor technical nature and not considered sufficiently serious to warrant formal proceedings ; matter taken up with manufacturers who agreed to amend label.
297 (Informal) 328 (Formal)	Soda Water.	The samples were marked "Extra Quality" but analysis showed that the soda water was deficient in sodium bicarbonate to the extent of 44 per cent and 34 per cent respectively.	Standards for the Sodium Bicarbonate content of soda water are prescribed in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953 and failure to conform to these standards is an offence.	A technical doubt in sampling procedure precluded the taking of formal proceedings ; repeat samples were however obtained early in 1960 and formal proceedings ensued at which the manufacturers were convicted and fined.

KNACKERS YARD.

One knackers yard is in operation in the Borough and this is kept under regular supervision.

The premises continue to be kept in a clean and hygienic condition and statutory requirements relevant to Knackers' Yards are satisfactorily complied with.

All animals received are slaughtered immediately on arrival so that lairage problems do not arise ; the total number of animals dealt with during the year was as follows: –

	Horses	*Cattle*	*Calves*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*
Total number of animals slaughtered	114	297	2	12	1
Total number of dead animals brought to the premises for disposal	2	109	10	48	2

In view of references in previous annual reports to the urgent necessity for more stringent control of meat from Knackers' Yards it was extremely disappointing to find that after copies of new Regulations had been issued providing for the staining, and in certain circumstances the sterilization, of meat which is unfit for human consumption, including all meat from knackers' yards, the Regulations were revoked before they even came into operation.

The official explanation for this surprising step was that more time was required to enable the Regulations to be put in a form such as will cause the least possible hardship to those concerned.

It is sincerely hoped that the promised Regulations, when they finally reappear, will not be any less stringent than those originally proposed and that the paramount objective will be achieved of protection against the potential dangers associated with the handling of meat which is regarded as unfit for human consumption including *all* meat from knackers' yards.

As reported previously such meat has in the past been observed on sale in local wet fish shops and this is regarded as a most undesirable if not indeed potentially dangerous practice.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The purity, cleanliness, and safety of milk supplies is now taken for granted by the general public and in view of the increased consumption of this food the fact that, except for some reservations relating to the risk of brucellosis infection in raw milk, such confidence is justified, is a matter for profound satisfaction.

The real guarantee of this position lies in the vigilance which is maintained at all stages of production, treatment, handling and distribution of milk supplies, and the Local Authority's responsibilities in this connection commence when milk is received at a dairy from the farmers and end when it is accepted by the consumer.

Folkestone has been a "specified area" since 1955 by reason of the operation of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order 1955, which prohibits the retail sale of any undesignated milk in the district.

Very little raw milk is now retailed in the Borough and all this is derived from cattle which have passed the Tuberculin Test to ensure freedom from tubercular infection. A comparatively small amount of sterilised milk is also sold, but the bulk of the milk distributed is either T.T. Pasteurised or Pasteurised.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 came into operation in March ; the Regulations are mainly of a consolidating nature but some amendments were included and these were all duly noted for routine implementation.

By the end of the year under review the number of dairies operating heat treatment plants in the Borough had been reduced to 2, a third dairy having closed in May, 1959. Both the dairies in question pasteurise milk by the High Temperature Short Time process, the total amount passing through these plants varying from a normal output of around 7,400 gallons per day to some 10,000 gallons per day during the peak holiday season.

The fact that since 1951 the number of dairies operating processing plants in the Borough has gradually dwindled from seven to two is indicative of the general tendency for small establishments to disappear or confine activities to mere retail distribution of milk only, wholesale supplies being obtained from the large dairies.

It is interesting to note that on the other hand since 1949 the total number of retail distributors in the Borough has increased from 19 to a total of 61 at the end of 1959. The increase has been due entirely to the expanding sales of bottled milk from shop premises.

Details of the registrations are given below.

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough ...	8
(ii) Distributors having dairy premises outside the Borough ... (As from the operation of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, it is no longer necessary for "outside" Distributors to be registered in the Borough.)	4
(iii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk is sold	49

New distributors registered during the year	17
Removals from register	11

All distributors hold licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954 and/or the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, the total number of licences issued being as follows:–

	Sterilised	*Pasteurised*	*Tuberculin Tested*
Dealers within the Borough	22	67	57
Dealers from outside the Borough (Supplementary licences)..	1	5	5
Premises where milk is pasteurised	—	3	—
TOTALS	23	75	62

*These figures include licences issued to new distributors on taking over businesses where licences had already been issued to the former Proprietors.

The Local Authority responsibilities referred to above include inspections of dairies and dairy equipment, distributors premises, delivery vehicles, etc., also sampling of milk and cream to ensure compliance with relevant statutory provisions ; in addition regular routine checks are made on the efficiency of the bottle washing equipment in the dairies by submitting sample series of bottles for bacteriological examination and a total of 174 bottles, in batches of 6 or 12 were taken for this purpose during the year with follow up action as the necessity arose. The overall results of these samples show that generally speaking the standard of cleanliness was satisfactory though high counts were reported on a few individual bottles.

Milk and cream samples are taken at random throughout the year from dairies, shops and roundsmen and school supplies are also checked at least once per month, the latter results being forwarded for information to the Medical Officer of the County Education Authority.

The results of the samples taken for the purposes mentioned are referred to below.

(a) **Chemical Quality.**

Type of Milk	*No. of Samples*	*AVERAGE*		*Total Solids*
		Fat Content	*Solids-not-Fat*	
Channel Island	13	4.34%	8.98%	13.32%
Other than Ch. Is.	46	3.61%	8.78%	12.39%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. Other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat, and all milk 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Although the figures of average fat content for both categories of milk are somewhat lower than those recorded in recent years they are well above the minimum standards prescribed and are quite satisfactory.

Nutritional quality cannot be improved by artificial treatment, but depends entirely on good animal husbandry by the producer, especially as regards age, breeding and feeding of the cattle. This fact was illustrated by some quite

startling results obtained during an investigation in connection with unsatisfactory reports on informal check samples taken on arrival of certain farm milk at a dairy in the Borough. The fat content of this milk was only 2.20% and formal samples were accordingly taken including "appeal to cow" samples from the farm, immediately after milking. The results proved that no adulteration was taking place but that milk containing only 1.9% of fat in some instances was being given by the cows, a deficiency of no less than 36% of the minimum presumptive standard for genuine milk.

The matter was taken up most strongly and ultimately the standard of milk from this farm was raised to a satisfactory level (4.1% fat) but the incident serves to emphasise the justification for positive statutory standards not only for Channel Island milk, as at present, but for all other grades of milk as well so as to close a loophole which enables a producer to supply a deplorably low standard milk such as the one referred to without any risk of legal retribution if it is sold as produced by the cow.

In addition to the 59 samples summarised in the above table, a further 121 samples were taken for Gerber Testing in the office laboratory, all being of milk on arrival at the dairies. The value of these routine checks is shown by reference to the incident described.

(b) **Biochemical Examination.**

(i) *Milk.*

MILK	*Total No. of samples taken*	*Methylene Blue Test*		*Phosphatase Test*		*Turbidity Test*	
		Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
Pasteurised	122	55	—	67	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	50	36	—	14	—	—	—
T.T. Raw	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	9	—	—	—	—	9	—
TOTALS	186	95	1	81	—	9	—

Where milk is not heat treated it may be very rich in terms of nutritional value, yet still be infected with pathogenic organisms and thus be potentially dangerous to a consumer, and the purpose of heat treatment is twofold: to improve keeping quality, and to ensure freedom from such pathogenic organisms.

The Methylene Blue Test is a check on the keeping quality of milk which has been pasteurised ; the Phosphatase Test is applied to Pasteurised Milks to check the efficiency of processing and the Turbidity Test is used in the case of Sterilised Milk for a similar purpose.

(ii) *Cream.*

Description	*Methylene Blue Test*		
	Satisfactory	*Fairly Satisfactory only*	*Unsatisfactory*
Pasteurised cream ...	21	4	8
Raw cream	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	21	5	9

Sampling of cream for biochemical testing was introduced on a limited scale during the year, the classification of samples being based on the official recommendations relating to the Bacteriological Examination and Grading of Cream. Thirty-five samples were taken and it was disturbing to find that 14, i.e. 40%, of these failed to pass the standard prescribed for a fully satisfactory cream ; furthermore nearly all the "satisfactory" samples were of cream which was less than 24 hours old after final ripening, a large proportion in fact being taken immediately after production and before the cream had any opportunity to deteriorate through storage. The proportion of samples taken from shops when on retail sale which failed to measure up to the "satisfactory" standard was much higher than 40% of all samples taken at this stage.

As in the case of milk the dye reduction test applied gives a satisfactory assessment of the degree of bacterial contamination of the cream and affords a good indication of its keeping quality.

(c) **Biological Tests** (T.B. Inoculation Test and Brucella Abortus).

MILK	*No. of Samples sent for examination*	*RESULTS*	
		Positive	*Negative*
T.T. Raw	55	1	54
Undesignated	4	—	4
TOTALS ...	59	1	58

These samples are taken on arrival of milk at Folkestone dairies from the various farm supplies and are intended as a routine check on the condition of the raw milk with regard to Tuberculosis, Brucella Abortus and Q. Fever infection.

The total number of farms supplying milk to the dairies in the Borough during 1959 was 135 and in order to ensure controlled coverage of all these supplies without duplication of sampling, close liaison has been maintained with the County Health Department ; by this means farms from which samples are taken direct by the County Health Inspectors are not sampled on arrival of the milk at Folkestone and vice versa, results of the samples taken being exchanged for purposes of information.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Routine visits to shops for the purpose of checking that statutory requirements relating to the health and comfort of employees are properly observed have been continued but it has not been necessary to take any formal action in respect of such premises.

In the few instances where defects are noted it is usually found that an informal intimation at the time of inspection is sufficient to secure rapid attention and compliance with the relevant legal provisions.

No. of shops now officially recorded	883
No. of inspections made during year	486
Exemption Certificates in operation:	
(a) re sanitary accommodation	23
(b) re washing facilities	12

Exemption Certificates cancelled:

(a) re sanitary accommodation	Nil
(b) re washing facilities	Nil

Exemption Certificates issued:

(a) re sanitary accommodation	Nil
(b) re washing facilities	Nil

HOUSING.

(a) Slum Clearance.

Further substantial progress was made to deal with the remainder of the unfit houses included in the current 5 years slum clearance programme which is due to be completed by the end of 1960.

One Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the Peter Street area (33 houses), and two Clearance Orders in respect of Mill Bay (19 houses) and Darlington Street (18 houses) were made by the Council and submitted for confirmation to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A number of appeals against the Orders were lodged and a Public Inquiry was held in connection therewith on 8th December 1959 ; the Orders were in fact all confirmed early in 1960 by the Minister with the exception of three properties in the Peter Street Order which had been included for acquisition in connection with the proposed redevelopment of the site and were outside the original "unfit" area.

In addition to the above, small groups of houses in Cobden Road (5 houses) and North Street (4 houses) were declared to be Clearance Areas by the Council in December, when it was further resolved to deal with them as a Compulsory Purchase Order and Clearance Order respectively. The necessary Orders for submission to the Ministry were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Two small blocks of old cottage property owned by the Corporation and numbering seven dwellings in all, were certified as unfit for human habitation and the Council resolved that they should be demolished as soon as the occupants could be re-housed. Four of the cottages were demolished during the course of the year.

Reports in respect of a further 14 individual unfit dwellings were submitted to the Council, these comprising four houses and ten basements ; as a result, eight dwellings were made the subject of official Demolition Orders or Closing Orders, etc., prohibiting their continued use for human habitation and action for similar purposes was well advanced in the remaining six cases.

It will be seen that a total of 97 unfit houses was dealt with during the year and this virtually completed the current programme, there being only three properties remaining on the original list. It should perhaps be pointed out that this does not necessarily mean there are no more unfit houses in the Borough and a further survey is in fact being carried out with a view to a supplementary programme being submitted for consideration by the Council.

A summary of the progress made in slum clearance since the current five years programme was planned is given in the following table: –

Progress with current Slum Clearance Programme: Position at 31st December, 1959.

Description	Total Number of Houses		Progress Review			Properties in original Programme still outstanding
	(a) Included in original 5 year Programme	(b) Properties added to original Programme	No. of Houses dealt with by end of year under review	Properties under final consideration at end of year	Properties where positive action was in progress at end of year	
Harbour Way Compulsory Purchase Order	51*	—	45*	—	—	—
Cambridge Cottages Compulsory Purchase Order	5	—	5	—	—	—
Sandgate High Street Clearance Order (No. 1)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wilberforce Road Clearance Order ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
Palmerston Street Clearance Order ...	23*	—	20*	—	—	—
Peter Street Compulsory Purchase Order ...	30	3	—	33	—	—
Mill Bay Clearance Order	19	—	—	19	—	—
Darlington Street Clearance Order ...	10	8	—	18	—	—
North Street Clearance Order	4	—	—	—	4	—
Cobden Road Compulsory Purchase Order	5	—	—	—	5	—
Local Authority owned houses (Certified as unfit for human habitation)	3	4	4	—	3	—
Other houses	4	—	—	—	1	3
	163	15	83	70	13	3
Premises on which Demolition Orders have been made	—	2	2	—	—	—
Premises where Undertakings have been accepted	—	4	4	—	—	—
Premises on which Closing Orders have been made	—	24	18	—	6	—
	163	45	107	70	19	3
TOTALS ...	208*		196			3

*NOTE: Harbour Way Order: 6 houses omitted from area on final consideration.

Palmerston Street Order: 3 houses omitted from area on final consideration.

(b) **Repair of Dwelling Houses.**

The contribution which a house in good repair makes to the comfort, convenience and well being of the occupants is indisputable and is probably the most important factor in the complex network of circumstances which is embraced by the term environmental conditions.

The high cost of repairs is still a great deterrent to property owners and rent income, even allowing for the increases permitted under the Rent Act 1957, can easily be swallowed up for 5 to 10 years when houses which have been neglected, or have simply reached a stage of normal deterioration when repairs must be expected, are surveyed for proper reconditioning. While the economics of the problem cannot be entirely ignored, in view of the terms of the Housing Act relating to reasonable expense, the inescapable statutory responsibility of the local authority to insist that houses which are capable of preservation for healthy occupation should be maintained in good condition is of paramount importance and is one of the most onerous duties with which the Department is charged.

Many houses to which such remarks apply are reaching the stage of incipient decay when odd bits of patching are of no lasting value and comprehensive overhaul is the only alternative to abandoning the houses to progressive dilapidation.

Although rather fewer notices were issued under the repairs sections of the Housing Act than in 1958, the amount of work actually carried out in terms of defects remedied was increased as a number of very extensive schedules which had been brought over from the previous year were completed. I would also point out that in reviewing the total amount of reconditioning carried out as a result of Departmental activity, account must be taken of the maintenance repair schedules issued and works executed in connection with Improvement Grant Schedules, as all this work may quite properly be regarded as an integral part of the general objective in the Housing Acts of preserving basically sound houses in good condition.

The policy of agreeing to a reasonable spread over of work over periods of six months or even longer where particularly heavy expenditure is involved in meeting the requirements of notices was continued and I am quite sure this often results in a better standard of work and also greater co-operation on the part of the owners.

It was only necessary to take formal enforcement action in one instance and in this case the work was carried out by a builder employed by the Council in default of compliance by the owner with the relevant statutory notice.

The Rent Act 1957 which had amongst its other purposes the declared intention of securing repairs to houses by direct negotiation between landlords and tenants seems to have spent itself in a very short time, if the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair affords any criterion in this respect.

A total of 60 applications has been received since the Act was introduced and during 1959 such applications tailed away to a mere trickle, only eight being received throughout the year.

It is clear that the powers of the local authority, through the service of notices and enforcement action if necessary, will continue to provide the most effective means of maintaining houses in good repair where owners fail to meet their obligations in this respect.

(c) **Improvement Grants.**

Although there has been a marked tendency towards individual house ownership during recent years there is still a very large number of families who will for a variety of reasons continue to occupy rented property and the standard of environment in these premises affords some yardstick by which to measure social progress. It is good to see that improved standards of living are being enjoyed by an increasing number of families, if such improvements can be measured in terms of television sets, washing machines and spin driers, etc.,

which are now quite normally regarded as domestic necessities ; it would be even more gratifying from an environmental health aspect, if every house whether owner-occupied or tenanted was equipped so that the occupants could enjoy the amenities of a bathroom, domestic hot water supply, internal toilet, etc., for which grants are available under the Discretionary or Standard Grant Schemes for improvement of dwellings lacking such facilities.

The Borough Council have consistently encouraged applications for grants and by arrangement with the Treasurer's Department a copy of the official explanatory booklet " Improve your house with a Grant " was enclosed with the October rate demand notes in respect of all properties in the Borough to which such grants could conceivably apply. 10,000 free booklets were obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for this purpose and distribution in the manner described certainly appears to have stimulated interest among the recipients, judging from the perceptible increase in tentative enquiries which have since been received, the full volume of which will probably be more evident during 1960.

The examination and checking of plans, specifications and estimates, and supervision of works of Improvement for compliance with Town Planning and Byelaw requirements is controlled by the Borough Engineer, while assessment of houses as to eligibility for grant in terms of their fitness and potential life under the Housing Act 1957, together with the preparation and supervision of maintenance repair schedules has continued as a routine responsibility of my Department. Close liaison has always been maintained in dealing with these applications from the stage of initial enquiry and joint visits by Inspectors from both Departments are always arranged for discussion and advice to prospective applicants for Grant ; visits during the various stages of progress are both numerous and time consuming but the work entailed is ultimately very rewarding when the schemes are finally viewed on completion, and the general contribution which this reconditioning makes to the overall total of housing repairs carried out in the Borough has already been mentioned.

The following summary is included for statistical information ; as pointed out in previous years the figure showing the total amount of the grants made only represents the Local Authority contribution and does not, of course, represent the gross expenditure on dwellings improved, neither does it take into account the costs of the very considerable works of maintenance repair which have also been required as a condition of payment but which are not eligible for any grant.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Position at December 31st, 1959.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(1) Total number of firm preliminary enquiries received			431
(2) Formal applications made as result of (1) above			179
(3) (a) Formal applications approved			170
(b) Formal applications approved but (i) subsequently not pursued (27) or (ii) not yet completed (27)			54
(c) Formal applications refused			9
(4) Completed schemes			116
(5) Improvements to single dwellings:			
(a) owner occupied	87		
(b) tenanted properties	13		
	—	100	

(6) Conversions of properties into:			
2 flats	6		
3 flats	1		
4 flats	3		
5 or more flats	6		
	—	16	
		—	116
(7) Total amount of Improvement Grants approved:	£53,537		
Total amount of Improvement Grants paid to December, 1959	£36,966 10s.		

(d) **Applications for Re-housing.**

Enquiries continued to be received from various sources as to the degree of priority justified in the re-housing of applicants living in alleged unsatisfactory conditions. All these cases were very carefully investigated from the environmental aspect, with special reference to questions of overcrowding, unfitness of the accommodation in the light of statutory standards, etc., and appropriate recommendations passed to the Housing Department where priority was considered to be necessary.

77 visits were made during the year in connection with these enquiries.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	314
No. of houses included under above heading where defects were found	87

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(1) No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair		97
(2) No. of houses declared unfit and included in—		
(a) Clearance Orders	37	
*(b) Compulsory Purchase Order	30	
(c) Clearance Areas	9	
	—	76
†(3) No. of houses where defects were remedied after informal action		42
(a) No. of defects remedied		975
(4) No. of houses reported to Local Authority with a view to:		
(a) The serving of notices requiring repairs		11
(5) No. of notices served requiring execution of works:		
(a) Formal		1
(b) Informal		24
(i) No. of defects found under 5(b) above		443
(6) No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:		
(a) By owners		Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		1
(7) No. of houses where:		
(a) Demolition Orders made—Sec 17(1)		1
(b) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation accepted—Sec. 16 (4)		1
(c) Closing Orders made—Sec. 18(1)		6
(d) No. of houses owned by Local Authority certified as unfit for human habitation		7
(e) Consideration still pending at end of year		6
(8) No. of houses demolished		51

*Three additional houses were included in the Compulsory Purchase Order as being necessary for proper redevelopment of the Area.

†Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

(i)	Applications for Certificates		
	(a) received in 1959	8	
	(b) received in 1958 and dealt in 1959	1	
		—	9
(ii)	Certificates issued in respect of above applications ...	3	
	Works completed before Certificate issued	1	
	Undertakings received and accepted	4	
	Application withdrawn	1	
		—	9
(iii)	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received in 1959	5	
	Applications for cancellation of Certificates received in 1958 and finally disposed of in 1959	2	
	Application for certificate that undertaking has been complied with	1	
		—	8

NOTE: The cancellations, etc., referred to in (iii) above do not necessarily relate to the same applications and Certificates in (i) and (ii); in point of fact 7 of the cases in (iii) related to certificates issued in previous years.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1959.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the tables on page 63 give details of the work carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The small caravan site in the Warren was again occupied to capacity during the summer season and was conducted in a very satisfactory manner with due regard to the detailed conditions attached to the relevant licence issued under the Public Health Act 1936 and also to the additional site rules which are imposed by the local authority as owners of the land. The latter rules are a useful adjunct to the statutory licence conditions and relate to such matters as proper control of dogs or other pets, unreasonable use of musical instruments and radio sets, the general conduct of campers on the site, etc., all of which is designed to allow maximum freedom to enjoy the site without causing damage to the amenities or annoyance to other visitors.

The number of moveable dwellings allowed on the site remained fixed at 30 caravans and 15 tents, 5 pitches being reserved for the use of casual caravanners.

The one feature of the camp on which reservations continued was the type of sanitary accommodation (chemical conveniences) provided in a small supplementary sanitary block at the western end of the site. The main accommodation at the camp has of course, always been of the W.C. type and efforts were being made at the end of the year to try and arrange conversion of the chemical containers to a water borne disposal system in time for the 1960 season. This conversion has in fact now been carried out.

The number of individual moveable dwellings stationed in the Borough showed a slight increase over the previous year and licences under the Public Health Act for 11 such caravans were issued during 1959. Seven of the caravans

were used as permanent residences, one was occupied continuously during the summer months and three were used intermittently for short periods, mainly at weekends.

All the caravans are subject to stringent conditions relating to water supply, sanitary accommodation, refuse disposal, etc., and were kept under observation during the year.

There is still a certain amount of unauthorised camping in tents in the Warren during the holiday season and this is also kept under observation as far as is possible to ensure that no serious nuisances arise. In the absence of sanitary accommodation and safe water supply the practice gives rise to some uneasiness but no specific contraventions of statutory requirements were discovered during the year and in these circumstances action is necessarily restricted to giving advice, especially with regard to the risk of using the water flowing from adits in the area. As a further precautionary measure notices are posted near the outlets of these adits warning the public that the water is liable to be contaminated.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Four shops were licensed under the above Act authorising the sale of pet animals, birds and fishes, etc. All the premises were inspected regularly to ensure that the requirements of the licences were properly observed, special regard being paid to conditions of cleanliness, temperature, lighting, ventilation, supplies of food and clean water, and fire precautions.

One written warning was issued during the year in connection with unsatisfactory conditions found in the course of routine inspection and this resulted in marked improvement at the premises involved.

It is the practice when licences are issued or renewed, to particularly ask proprietors of pet shops to check that purchasers of pets are fully advised as to the correct method of feeding, care, handling and general management of animals, etc., so as to avoid distress or unnecessary suffering being caused.

Close co-operation was maintained with the local R.S.P.C.A. Inspector in all matters relating to the welfare of domestic animals and pets.

RODENT CONTROL.

The grants payable by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 ceased on 31st March 1959 and expenditure on the above service is now directly controlled by the local authority.

The Ministry however have not in any way relinquished interest in the technical aspects of rodent control and their regional advisory and instructional services have been re-organised so as to continue the cordial and fruitful co-operation which has been built up over a number of years with local authority officers.

Sewer Treatment.

Routine bi-annual treatment of sewers in the Borough was carried out in April and October and the results are shown in the following table: –

Total Manholes in Borough	*Treatment carried out*	*Manholes baited*	*Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.*			
			Complete Takes	*Partial Takes*	*Total Takes*	*No Takes*
1,344	April	318	11	11	22	296
	October	224	50	4	54	170

Surface Control.

An overall increase of 37 in the number or rodent infestations treated was recorded during the year, bringing the total number to 309, and over 3,000 visits were made by the rodent operator in dealing with these infestations.

Over the last few years the number of infestations found and treatments carried out has shown a small but steady increase and the extent of this increase during a period of four years is shown in the comparative summary included in the table following ; while the infestations found as a result of the surveys made are invariably minor in degree the increased activities indicate that people are more rat conscious and are not prepared to tolerate the presence of these pests with equanimity.

Mention must be made of the outcry which commenced towards the end of the year alleging, inter alia, the presence of rats in the area known as Payers Park. Graphic descriptions were given of the whole area being rat infested and although these were and are still steadfastly refuted there appeared to be an obstinate and prejudiced refusal in certain quarters to accept the established facts.

The area, because it is a piece of waste ground and is thus used from time to time as a depository for unwanted rubbish by irresponsible and anti social individuals has always been recognised as a potential reservoir of infestation and has accordingly been kept under close observation for many years as a routine departmental activity, visual inspections being supplemented by test baiting at appropriate intervals to make quite sure that no infestation by rats could build up unnoticed. These routine measures have consistently given entirely negative results and continue to do so and it is astonishing that the complainants have persistently refused to accept factual evidence, which can be produced at any time, in positive rebuttal of the allegations made.

One would not be so foolish as to ignore the possibility that an infestation could conceivably occur on the site, indeed as indicated this has been the reason why observation has been consistently maintained in the area ; infestation could arise in the future but it can be stated quite definitely and unequivocably that up to the time this report was prepared (i.e. mid 1960) no evidence of any rodent infestation whatsoever in Payers Park has been found to exist and this can be proved by authentic records of visual inspections and specific test baiting going back over a number of years.

Details relating to the work of surface control are summarised in the following table: –

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator	Properties where Infestations found and treatments carried out.						No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment		Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.
			Rats			Mice					
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Rats	Mice	
Agricultural ...	4	23	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	156
Business and Unclassified Premises ...	63	350	17	6	23	12	3	15	41	11	990
Corporation ...	28	384	—	11	11	—	—	—	43	—	1935
Dwellings ...	457	2315	126	73	199	40	19	59	68	38	3304
TOTALS 1959 ...	552	3072	143	92	235	52	22	74	156*	49*	6385 (399lbs. approx.)
TOTALS 1958 ...	556	2364	107	72	179	68	25	93	182	154	300 lbs.
TOTALS 1957 ...	584	2333	71	69	140	66	52	118	335	163	272 lbs.
TOTALS 1956 ...	356	1692	77	32	109	83	42	125	43	229	188 lbs.

*These figures represent only a small proportion of the total kill and merely relate to bodies actually recovered. Estimates of total kill based on the amount of poison bait consumed during a treatment are no longer used but it is reasonable to assume that a consumption of 399 lbs. of poison bait has resulted in the destruction of a very large number of rats and mice.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two privately owned swimming baths in the Borough used by the public ; both are situated near the foreshore in a fairly central position. One is an open-air bath in use during the summer months only, and the other an indoor bath used during the remainder of the year when the open-air bath is closed.

The open-air bath was constructed in 1936 and has the basic principles of modern design. It is equipped with tepid water showers, foot baths and other fittings to give bathers the facilities necessary for preliminary cleansing before entering the bath.

The bath has a capacity of 364,000 gallons and is filled at the commencement of the season by pumping in sea water, and a set level is maintained throughout the season by regular additional pumping. The water is in constant circulation through pressure sand filters with a turnover period of 4½ hours and is subjected to chlorination treatment ; some aeration is also given to the water before re-entering the bath.

The indoor swimming pool is older than the open-air swimming bath but has nevertheless been satisfactorily maintained.

The capacity is 32,000 gallons and the bath is filled at the commencement of the opening period with water from the town mains supplied from the Folkestone and District Water Company ; the water is heated to a temperature of about 72°F and is in constant circulation through a pressure sand filter with a turnover period of 4½ hours, and is subjected to chlorination treatment followed by some aeration before re-entering the bath.

Both baths are regularly inspected when open to the public and routine samples taken to assess the bacteriological purity of the water. Tests are also carried out to check the alkalinity in each case and to verify that the pH value for the waters is satisfactorily maintained.

Details of samples taken from these baths are set out in the following table: –

Swimming Bath	Probable number per 100 ml. of Coliform Bacilli				Probable number per 100 ml. of Faecal Coli			
	Deep End		Shallow End		Deep End		Shallow End	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Marina Indoor Pool	5	1*	6	—	6	—	6	—
Open-Air Pool	5	1*	6	—	5	1*	6	—
TOTALS :	10	2	12	—	11	1	12	—

*Investigations carried out following these results. In each case minor adjustment was found to be necessary in the chlorination treatment and this was effected satisfactorily.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	*Default or Offence.*	*Result.*	*Fine.*
Food and Drugs Act, 1955,—Section 2.	Summons in respect of selling a bun not of the substance demanded inasmuch as the food contained a piece of string.	Convicted and fined.	£5.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955,—Section 2.	Summons in respect of selling a meat pie not of the substance demanded inasmuch as the food contained a piece of wire.	Convicted and fined.	£5.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1926.

The Borough Council as a Food and Drugs Authority is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the various Marking Orders relating to imported food and the main duty involved is to secure compliance with the requirement that foods to which the Orders apply are clearly and legibly marked with a proper indication of the country of origin when exposed for retail sale.

Generally speaking there has been a further improvement in the observance of the Marking Orders but this has only been achieved by maintaining frequent observation, especially on those traders who have proved in the past to be somewhat complacent in ensuring that the relevant statutory obligations are properly complied with. The marking of imported apples and tomatoes continues to give rise to most trouble.

108 recorded observations were made and 12 warnings, either verbal or written were issued ; no statutory proceedings were taken though one or two particularly serious warnings were given in this connection.

ANNEX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	*Number on Register* (2)	*Number of*		
		Inspections (3)	*Written notices* (4)	*Occupiers prosecuted* (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	81	21	3	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	192	90	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	27	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	300	111	7	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	*Number of cases in which defects were found*				*Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted* (6)
	Found (2)	*Remedied* (3)	*Referred* *To H.M. Inspector* (4)	*Referred* *By H.M. Inspector* (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient ...	6	13	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	19	—	1	—

Note. In a number of cases more than one defect was found ; in actual fact a total of 25 itemised defects were found and 37 remedied.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(SECTIONS 110 AND 111).

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	*No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council* (3)	*No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists* (4)	*No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises* (5)	*Notices served* (6)	*Prosecutions* (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, altering, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	—	—	—	—	—

(a) No. of returns received from employers 28*

(b) No. of employers by whom out-workers employed 16*

(c) No. of outworkers involved 18

(d) No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough 3

(e) No. of lists received from outside authorities 4*

(f) No. of outworkers involved in (e) 2

*Returns are sent in twice per year.

PART V.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

BRUCELLOSIS, Human.

Following receipt of a report from the Public Health Laboratory that a sample of T.T. raw milk retailed in Folkestone from a dairy outside the Borough showed evidence of Br. Abortus infection, a notice in accordance with Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 was served on the supplier concerned not to retail any milk for human consumption in the Borough which had not been pasteurised until satisfactory evidence that such milk was no longer likely to cause disease through infection. The notice was rescinded after four months.

CHICKENPOX.

Two soldiers stationed at Shorncliffe, and an infant of 16 months who also had convulsions, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

The first, a girl aged 18, was confirmed as suffering from Vincent's Angina, and the second case, a girl of 15, from Glandular Fever.

This is the eighth successive year without a confirmed case of Diphtheria.

DYSENTERY, Sonne.

Four cases of Sonne Dysentery were reported during the year.

Three were from the same family—father and two small sons aged 7 and 5 years respectively. The patient's wife and daughter aged 3 years were also found to be symptomless excreters of the organisms.

As the wife was a casual member of the kitchen staff of a local hotel a notice was served in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, prohibiting her engaging in any occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food and drink for human consumption whilst there was any risk of spreading infection. The notice was withdrawn after three successive negative stool specimens had been obtained from the woman.

The fourth case of Sonne Dysentery was a woman of 21 who was a patient in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp.

ERYSIPELAS.

The eight cases, all women, were aged between 16 and 76 years.

A woman aged 58, suffering from Erysipelas of the face, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

A suspected case, woman aged 68, was also admitted to hospital but the diagnosis was confirmed as sub-acute cellulitis of leg with diabetic ulcer of the foot.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

An infant of six months, suffering from Gastro-Enteritis of uncertain origin, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and subsequently transferred to Buckland Hospital, Dover.

A small outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis due to B. Coli occurred in babies in the maternity unit at the local hospital ; one confirmed case and two suspected cases in newborn babies were reported. Admissions to the unit were stopped temporarily and the babies were isolated with their mothers in the children's ward.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Two members of H.M. Forces, both aged 20 years, and a boy of 10 years who was a patient in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

HERPES OPHTHALMICUS.

A boy of seven, suffering from Herpes Ophthalmicus, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for proper nursing.

IMPETIGO.

An infant of three weeks was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital suffering from an acute form of Impetigo ; the child also had complications of broncho-pneumonia and died within a few hours of admission.

A second baby of eight days with extensive impetigo of the body was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. As the infant was breast fed his mother stayed with him in the hospital.

INFLUENZA.

During the second half of February a sharp outbreak of Influenza developed. This was reflected in the increased number of notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia and the number of first National Health Insurance certificates of incapacity which were issued ; the number was more than treble the weekly average compared with the corresponding period in 1958.

MEASLES.

During the year 168 civilian and one military case of Measles were notified

The disease mainly affected infants under the age of 5 years (87 cases) and school-children under the age of 10 (69 cases).

A woman of 32, who developed Measles whilst a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

An infant of four months was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, and died within a few hours. A coroner's post-mortem confirmed that the cause of death was Meningococcal Septicaemia.

A youth of 18, suffering from Meningitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation.

MUMPS.

Two patients were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

One, a girl aged 10 years, also had acute tonsillitis and the second case was a Sergeant in the Scots Guards stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

PNEUMONIA—Acute Primary and Influenzal.

During the year 18 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were reported ; all were notified during the first five months. This figure compares with 40 for 1958.

There was a sharp rise in the number of notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia following the outbreak of Influenza. Of the 41 notifications 32 were received during February and March. Three of the patients were infants under the age of five years, two children of school age, 16 between the ages of 15 and 44 and the remaining 20 over the age of 45.

A man aged 73 and a woman aged 84 were patients in local nursing homes and a woman aged 47, who had been staying at a Red Cross convalescent home was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.

Three suspected cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were reported.

One, a girl aged 15 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and later confirmed as suffering from toxic neuritis of the left hand ; a second girl, aged 14, was also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital where she was

found to be suffering from sub-acute rheumatism. The third patient, a married woman of 19 who was expecting her first baby, was admitted to Haine Hospital, Ramsgate ; the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

A woman aged 22, who had been confined at home, was notified as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia ; the cause was stated to be an acute urinary infection.

SCARLET FEVER.

Throughout the year, particularly during the second and fourth quarter, notifications of Scarlet Fever were received ; the disease generally was mild.

Of the 106 cases reported, only two, a girl aged 13 who was rather severely affected, and a girl of six whose home conditions were unsatisfactory, were admitted to hospital.

A boy of 10, suffering from a streptococcal throat and from an already infected household, was also admitted to hospital.

Seventy of the patients were children attending primary schools mainly in the Cheriton and Sandgate areas. Swabbing of school contacts was carried out and those found to have either their throat or nose positive to haemolytic streptococci were referred to their own doctors for treatment and re-swabbed before returning to school.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS INFECTION.

Five cases, four men and one woman, were reported. The men were patients in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe and the woman, a member of the nursing staff, was admitted to the Military Families Hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of Whooping Cough was again very light and notifications in respect of only 23 cases were received ; this compares with 15 for 1958.

Only two of the patients were over the age of nine years.

FOOD POISONING.

A man aged 57, who had been admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as a suspected cast of Gastro-Enteritis, was subsequently confirmed as suffering from food poisoning ; the causive agent was identified as Salmonella Thompson, but it was not possible to establish which food had caused the infection.

As his usual employment was a breakfast chef at a local hotel a notice was served in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 prohibiting him following his occupation as a food handler whilst there was any risk of spreading infection. This notice was not rescinded until after a period of thirteen months and for a limited time the Folkestone Corporation paid to him the sum difference between the gross value of his previous wages and the amount received from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance ; he was subsequently found suitable temporary employment with the Corporation.

Nine suspected cases were reported and full investigations carried out. One case, a man aged 34, was subsequently found to be suffering from Sonne Dysentery, but the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed in the other eight cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 29 new cases notified 27 were pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. This figure compares with a total of 34 for 1958.

The number of deaths attributed by the Registrar-General to Tuberculosis during the year was four (two males and two females) compared with seven (five males and two females) for 1958.

The death rate from Tuberculosis in Folkestone was 0.09 per 1,000 of the population ; the figure for England and Wales for 1959 was 0.08.

(a) **Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).**

No action taken during the year.

(b) **New Cases Notified and Mortality during 1959.**

	New Cases Notified.						Deaths.					
	Respiratory.		*Meninges and C.N.S.*		*Other.*		*Respiratory.*		*Meninges and C.N.S.*		*Other.*	
Ages (in years)	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-44 ...	7	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	14	13	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—

No. of Deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis 1

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year:–

(a) Pulmonary 18

(b) Non-Pulmonary 1

(c) **Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.**

	Pulmonary.		*Non-Pulmonary.*		*Total.*
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	
On Register at 1st January, 1959 ...	71	83	3	6	163
Primary Notifications	14	13	1*	1	29
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, restored to register, etc.)	12	6	1	—	19
Total ...	97	102	5	7	211
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.) ...	18	20	1	—	†39
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1959	79	82	4	7	172

* A second primary notification in respect of a boy aged five years was received, but this was subsequently withdrawn.

†Of these cases 24 (9 males and 15 females) were reported as recovered.

(d) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1959—Occupation of Patients.

Occupation	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non-Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary. F.	Total.
Barman	1	—	—	—	1
Bricklayer, etc.	2	—	—	—	1
Clerk	1	—	—	—	1
Garage receptionist	—	1	—	—	1
Gas fitter	1	—	—	—	1
H.M. Forces	2	—	—	—	2
Hotel employee	1	—	—	—	1
Housewife	—	9	—	—	9
Knitwear machinist	—	—	—	1	1
Lorry driver	1	—	—	—	1
Photographer	—	—	1	—	1
Retired	2	1	—	—	3
Scholars	1	1	—	—	2
Unknown	1	1	—	—	2
Waiter	1	—	—	—	1

(e) **Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.**

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances of patients at the Folkestone Chest Clinic:—

Attendances of new patients	435
Total Attendances	1,325
B.C.G. vaccinations	192
Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum (Number of attendances during the year)	Nil*

* In 1957 there were 365 attendances and 16 in 1958.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1959.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1959.

Disease	Civilian Cases												Military Cases	Total Cases Confirmed (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over	All Ages			
Dysentery, Sonne	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	4	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	8	—	8	1
Measles	3	15	15	23	31	69	9	1	2	—	—	168	1	169	2
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia															
Acute Primary	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	4	5	18	—	18	—
Influenzal	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	6	10	18	2	41	—	41	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	2	4	8	70	11	6	3	—	—	106	—	106	2
Whooping Cough ...	—	4	—	6	2	9	1	1	—	—	—	23	—	23	—
TOTALS ...	6	23	18	35	42	153	22	17	21	25	8	370	1	371	8

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1959.

DISEASE	*Central*	*Cheriton*	*East*	*Foord*	*Harbour*	*Harvey*	*Morehall*	*Park*	*Sandgate*	TOTAL
Dysentery, Sonne	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Erysipelas	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	8
Measles	22	10	29	28	35	9	9	13	13	168
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary	1	3	2	2	3	—	4	—	3	18
Influenzal	—	3	9	4	7	3	6	5	4	41
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	4	22	33	15	10	—	7	11	4	106
Whooping Cough	2	1	3	3	10	—	2	1	1	23
TOTALS ...	29	40	81	54	67	13	29	31	26	370

PART VI.—PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Old Harvey Grammar School,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE.

March, 1960.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1959.

During the year the regular boat services have been as follows:–

(1) *Folkestone–Calais.*
   (a) Daily passenger service by French steamer Cote D'Azur, and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1959.
   (Outward bound service took Golden Arrow passengers.)

(2) *Folkestone–Boulogne.* (British Railways steamers.)
   (a) Daily evening passenger service from 31st May to 28th September, 1959 inclusive.
   (b) Daily morning passenger service from 10th July to 6th September, 1959 inclusive. An irregular service (three boats a week) was in force from 31st May until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 8th to 27th September, 1959.

Seven passenger boats were diverted to Dover (four because of the very rough seas at Folkestone and the other three to allow Folkestone Harbour to handle the heavy outgoing traffic of winter sports enthusiasts). From 21st to 28th February, 1959 inclusive, the usual daily passenger boat services to Dover (two from Ostend and one from Calais) were diverted to Folkestone whilst work in connection with the extension of electrification was being carried out at Dover Harbour.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the Summer season.

The usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 737 (706 passenger and 31 cargo boats) and showed an increase of 74 compared with 1958.

A total of 842,612 passengers passed through the Port during the year; this figure showed an increase of 117,109 compared with 1958.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are:–

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Inwards	310,646	323,438	362,494	380,127	435,643
Outwards	286,949	305,955	338,776	345,376	406,969
TOTALS	597,595	629,393	701,270	725,503	842,612

There has been a substantial rise in the number of aliens arriving—9,812 more than in 1958. Although the number of aliens medically examined (9,554) showed an increase of 364 compared with the previous year the total is still well below the peak figure of 10,843 in 1956.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below: –

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Aliens arriving ...	70,195	78,749	89,860	84,936	94,748
Aliens medically examined ...	9,855	10,843	10,047	9,190	9,554
Certificates issued ...	17	108	148	169	178
Percentage of Aliens examined to whom certificates issued	0.17	0.99	1.47	1.84	1.86

The aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria and Spain.

The men came to be employed as labourers (especially agricultural), in hotels and the catering trade and for technical and professional employment with various firms; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers.

During 1959 the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 178 compared with 169 for 1958. Of these 178 aliens 142 were landed unconditionally and 34 not permitted to land (14 undesirable for medical reasons and 20 because of their inability to support themselves or likely to require medical treatment). Certificates were issued for the remaining two aliens recommending that they be landed conditionally for further medical examination. One of the men, an Italian waiter suffering from acute follicular tonsillitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and subsequently allowed to remain in U.K. after completion of his treatment. The second case, a French cook with a history of amoebic dysentery who required further medical examination to exclude the possibility of being a "carrier", was not permitted to land by the immigration authorities.

Thirty passengers were examined; two were mental cases and admitted to St. Augustine's Hospital at Chartham. Of the eighteen medical cases five were admitted to hospital and one to a local nursing home. One of the accident cases proceeded home after treatment and the other four admitted to hospital. Two children suffering from Measles were allowed to continue the journey home with their parents and travelled in reserved compartments on the London train; three aliens suffering from Acute Tonsillitis were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. A man of 58 and a woman aged 71 died on board boat during the crossing from France.

Seven members of ships' crews and harbour staff also received attention. Three of the four accident cases and one of the medical cases were sent to the local hospital.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and Ships' staffs.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

Ships from	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number Inspected*		*Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board*
			By the Med. Officer of Health	*By the Public Health Inspector*	
Foreign Ports	879	1,020,797	—	13	2
Coastwise	21	22,579	—	—	—
TOTAL	900	1,043,376	—	13	2

Total number of visits and inspections—610.

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic ...	Number of Passengers — INWARDS : 435,643 Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS : 406,969
Cargo Traffic ...	Principal IMPORTS — Wines and spirits, dates, woollens and cottons, furniture, government stores, chemicals. Principal EXPORTS — Machinery, government stores, fish, iron and steel.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.	

For eight days, whilst extension of electrification was being carried out at Dover Harbour, the usual twice daily passenger service from Ostend and once daily service from Calais were diverted to Folkestone Harbour.

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

NIL.

SECTION V.—Water Supply.

Routine samples of the water supply are taken by the Public Health Inspectors both from quayside hydrants and from storage tanks on vessels using the Harbour.

All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

No change during the year.

SECTION VII.—Smallpox.

(1) **Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.**

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

(2) **Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.**

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) **Names of Smallpox Consultants available.**

Dr. W. J. Coughlan, of Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford. (Tel. No. Dartford 3231) ; and

Dr. J. P. Marsden, of River Hospitals, Joyce Green, Dartford. (Tel. No. Dartford 3231, and home Tel. No. Dartford 2443)

are both available as Smallpox Consultants for this area.

(4) **Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.**

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone (Tel. No. Maidstone 7239). Dr. J. H. C. Walker is the Medical Director.

Also at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

No change during the year.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	*Disease*	*Number of cases during the year.*		*Number of ships concerned*
		Passengers	*Crew*	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Measles.	2	—	2
	Acute Tonsillitis	3	—	3
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—

Both the cases of Measles, children aged four and six years respectively, were allowed to continue the journey home with their parents and travelled in a reserved compartment on the London train.

The three cases of Acute Tonsillitis, all non-British subjects, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for treatment.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D ; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observation on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) **Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.**

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during the course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) **Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.**

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents was sent for examination during 1959.

(3) **Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.**

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) **Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.**

Not found necessary.

Tables " E " and " F "—NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisance.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		*Notices served*		*Result of serving Notices*
		Statutory Notices	*Other Notices*	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	610	—	—	—
TOTAL	610	—	—	—

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

No change during the year.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of appointment.

Name	*Date of Appointment*	*Qualifications*
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell ...	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay ...	28.6.55	M.B., Ch.B.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

Name	*Nature of Appointment*	*Date of Appointment*	*Qualifications*
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.

(3) Organisation of Work.

No change during the year.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 9,554 aliens were examined during 1959, and a summary of their nationality is as follows ; the figures for 1958 are also given for comparison:—

	1959	1958
Italian	5,685	5,745
Swiss	1,804	1,828
French	773	552
German	420	333
Austrian	407	342
Spanish	265	193
Portuguese	57	12
Yugoslav	25	12
Greek	19	28
Israeli	11	22
Hungarian	—	27
Other nationals	58	44
Stateless	30	52
	9,554	9,190

The men were mainly for employment as labourers (especially agricultural), in hotels and the catering trade and for technical and professional employment with various firms ; the women came as domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers.

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1959 are set out below: –

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens–

(a) Passenger	706
(b) Cargo	31
TOTAL	737

This total of 737 shows an increase of 74 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1958.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 94,748

C. Total number of aliens medically examined ... 9,554

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined: –

	Nature of report or certificate.	*Total number of reports and certificates issued*	*Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land*
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	—	—
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	14	14
B(2) (a)	Inability to support	30	2
B (2) (b)	Likely to require medical treatment	132	18
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination ...	2	2*
	TOTALS ...	178	36

* One alien subsequently permitted to land after in-patient treatment at Dover Isolation Hospital. The second alien was a French cook with history of amoebic dysentery; a further examination required to exclude possibility of being a "carrier". He was not permitted to land by Immigration Authorities.

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil

(5) **Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.**

The medical inspection room is situated off the station platform, but the usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

Improved facilities in this room for hot water supply, sterilizing instruments and re-arrangement of the electric lighting were provided by the British Railway authorities.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Summary of Foodstuffs Imported during 1959.

FOODSTUFF	BOULOGNE				CALAIS				OSTEND			
	Tons	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
ns, dried ...	2	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cuits and cake products ...	5	18	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
eese	—	10	—	8	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
icory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	—	—
ocolate and confectionery ...	4	4	—	1	—	11	2	17	—	—	—	—
tes	603	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h and fish preserves ...	1	—	—	23	—	3	2	26	—	17	—	—
vouring essences	—	16	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iit-Juices ...	—	16	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Citrons ...	—	1	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges ...	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange peel ...	3	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves ...	5	2	1	24	18	18	2	1	—	—	—	—
latine	—	1	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ain	—	19	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rbs	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ney	—	7	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rgarine ...	—	1	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lt extract ...	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
at products ...	11	10	1	21	—	6	3	7	—	—	—	—
neral waters ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
stard	1	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shrooms, preserved ...	—	3	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ive oil	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ctin	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ce	—	19	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
usages, Salami ...	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
up powder ...	1	3	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
mato puree ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
uffles ...	—	14	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nilla	—	1	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
getables, dehydrated ...	1	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
iscellaneous ...	—	3	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS : ...	649	10	1	9	20	5	1	1	26	13	—	—

GRAND TOTAL: 696 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

NIL.

(3) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 610 visits to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This work entails considerable evening and weekend duty, especially during the summer months, as all passen-

ger boats are met on arrival by an Inspector. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(4) **Number of Samples of Food examined by :–**

(a) *Bacteriologist :* Nil

(b) *Analyst :* 3

(Chemical examinations.)

Chemical Examination of Foodstuffs.

Sample No.	*Nature of Sample.*	*Result of Analysis.*	*Remarks.*
135.	Pate de Foie. (Meat Paste in can.)	Free from preservatives. and toxic metals.	Satisfactory.
292.	Cream of Mushroom Soup.	Free from preservatives	These samples satisfied the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations 1925-48 but there was a serious reservation concerning the description "cream" as applied to these foods and this question was taken up with the Importers. As a result of this action the Manufacturers have undertaken to amend the labelling of the product to omit reference to cream and the matter is being kept under review for check purposes.
293.	Cream of Asparagus Soup.		

Part VII.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1959.

I am indebted to E. L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following summaries of meteorological observations which were carried out by members of his staff during the year.

Month	Mean Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars).	*Temperature (Degrees F.)*			No. of Ground Frosts	*Sunshine hours*				*Rainfall Inches*		
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground.		Total.	Daily Average.	Days of Sunshine.	Sunniest Day.	Total.	Rain-days (over .01).	Greatest Fall in one day.
January	1013.3	43.4	33.0	46.9	21	107.6	3.47	26	7.9	2.97	15	.56
February	1032.6	43.6	35.4	44.4	11	72.7	2.60	14	9.7	.04	2	.03
March	1014.5	50.5	41.5	46.4	5	125.9	4.06	26	11.0	1.79	18	.40
April	1010.5	56.0	44.9	49.3	0	151.5	5.05	26	11.3	2.62	16	.55
May	1018.7	61.2	48.7	53.1	0	259.8	8.38	29	14.3	.94	4	.42
June	1020.1	66.6	53.6	57.2	0	281.9	9.40	30	14.5	1.05	8	.39
July	1017.7	71.9	58.9	61.7	0	320.7	10.35	30	14.9	1.87	6	.52
August	1018.7	72.1	59.8	63.8	0	238.1	7.68	30	13.4	1.07	9	.31
September	1021.3	70.3	58.3	63.9	0	242.1	8.07	30	11.7	.13	1	.13
October	1015.9	62.9	51.7	61.3	0	179.3	5.78	29	10.0	3.04	13	.92
November	1010.6	52.5	44.1	55.1	2	57.7	1.92	17	8.0	5.55	17	1.41
December	1003.5	49.0	39.9	51.3	2	24.9	0.80	18	6.6	6.35	26	1.50

Heights above Mean Sea Level
Barometer Cistern 150Ft.
Rain Gauge Site 128 Ft.

Heights Above Ground
Rim of Rain Gauge 12ins.
Thermometers 4ft.
Sunshine Recorded 27ft.

Highest Max. 83° on 5th and 9th, July.
Lowest Min. 25° on 11th Jan.
Lowest Grass Min. 18° on 17th January.

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